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THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR
OCTOBER 1, 1894.

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

BOERNE BETTMAN, M. D., CHICAGO, *President.*

GEORGE W. CURTISS, STOCKTON.

JULIA C. LATHROP, ROCKFORD.

JAMES McNABB, CARROLLTON.

D. W. ANDREWS, CENTRALIA.

Secretary,

GEO. F. MINER, SPRINGFIELD.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
October 1, 1894.

To THE HON. JOHN P. ALTGELD, *Governor*:

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities has the honor to make you its Thirteenth Biennial, or Twenty-sixth Annual Report, as required by law.

We are, with respect,

Your obedient servants,

BOERNE BETTMAN, M. D., *President*,
GEORGE W. CURTISS,
JULIA C. LATHROP,
D. W. ANDREWS,
JAMES McNABB.

GEO. F. MINER, *Secretary*.

I.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Since the last biennial report of this Board the number of institutions subject to its supervisory care has been increased by one. The Thirty-eighth General Assembly made an appropriation of \$75,000 for the erection of a Home for Juvenile Female Offenders, which is now temporarily located at Chicago; the proposed location being at Geneva, in Kane county. The number of institutions included in the present report, therefore, is twelve; namely: (1) The Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin; (2) the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee; (3) the Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville; (4) the Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna; (5) the Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Chester; (6) the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville; (7) the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Jacksonville; (8) the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, at Lincoln; (9) The Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Quincy; (10) the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal; (11) the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago; (12) the Home for Juvenile Female Offenders, temporarily located at Chicago.

Owing to the fact that the State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders has been in operation for only one quarter, during the period covered by this report, it will be impracticable to include it with the reports of the institutions for the two years, and we therefore give it in a separate statement.

The statement which follows shows the amount of money to be accounted for by the eleven institutions, omitting the Home for Juvenile Female Offenders, and the disposition made of the same.

DR.

On the first of July, 1892, there were in the hands of the several treasurers of the eleven institutions under our care, cash balances amounting in the aggregate to \$106,492.28.

In addition to these cash balances, the institutions had to their credit in the State treasury, undrawn, unexpended balances of appropriations made in 1891, to the amount of \$1,379,015.39.

The Thirty-Eighth General Assembly appropriated for the use of the eleven institutions the sum of \$2,760,423 for the two years, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1895.

Besides the income derived from appropriations the institutions receive a minor income from the proceeds of sales of farm produce, stock and manufactured articles, from collections for clothing, etc., the amount of which during the past two years, here to be accounted for, has been \$215,730.55; to which must be added \$31,392.16 received by the Northern Hospital for the Insane on account of the "Burr Fund."

The sum of these items, which is \$4,493,053.38, constitutes the amount to be accounted for in the present report, and in the reports of the institutions herewith transmitted. It is evident that this amount must have been expended by the institutions, or remain in the State treasury, or in the hands of the local treasurers.

C.R.

The cash disbursements of the eleven institutions during the past two years were in the aggregate \$2,888,249.53.

The amount remaining in the hands of the local treasurers of the eleven institutions now under our jurisdiction, June 30, 1894, was \$231,569.77.

The amount remaining in the State treasury, undrawn, was \$1,354,238.28.

The sum of \$18,995.80 appropriated in 1891 but not drawn (lapsed), remained in the State treasury September 30, 1893.

From the "Burr Fund," belonging to the hospital at Elgin, \$33,809.68, was invested in loans, which, in the statement of disbursements above, is included (for convenience of statement) with the cash disbursements, but is no part of the actual expenses liquidated.

The sum of these items is \$4,493,053.38, this amount is accounted for as shown in the following tables:

DEBITS DISTRIBUTED.

Institutions.	Cash July 1, 1892.	Appropriations.		Other Receipts.	Total.
		1891.	1893.		
Northern Insane Hospital....	\$35,592 94	\$159,775 09	\$354,450 00	\$63,020 81	\$612,838 84
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	5,272 79	364,276 27	672,160 00	54,719 29	1,096,458 35
Central Insane Hospital.....	8,617 34	203,196 94	372,000 00	27,517 15	611,331 43
Southern Insane Hospital....	22,667 63	143,880 22	299,350 00	27,689 89	493,587 74
Asylum for Insane Criminals	313 11	34,455 98	79,900 00	2,665 97	117,335 06
Inst. for the Deaf and Dumb.	6,435 22	106,265 32	219,500 00	23,149 09	357,349 63
Inst. for the Blind.....	832 88	43,827 09	115,663 00	15,162 74	173,485 71
Asylum for Feeble-Minded....	2,891 78	81,891 98	179,600 00	21,377 40	295,761 16
Soldiers and Sailors' Home..	18,413 78	154,035 46	275,000 00	9,389 95	456,339 19
Soldiers' Orphan's Home....	2,136 48	56,496 26	115,600 00	400 42	174,633 16
Charitable Eye and Ear.....	3,318 33	30,914 78	77,200 00	.....	111,433 11
Total.....	\$106,492 28	\$1,379,015 39	\$2,760,423 00	\$247,122 71	\$4,493,053 38

CREDITS DISTRIBUTED.

Institutions.	Disbursements.	Cash June 30, 1894.	Approp'ns undrawn.	Lapsed Sept. 30, 1893.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$415,880 65	\$37,450 25	\$159,001 90	\$506 01	\$612,338 84
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	749,019 72	18,120 91	329,287 72	.....	1,096,458 35
Central Insane Hospital.....	376,208 48	43,925 95	186,000 00	5,197 00	611,331 43
Southern Insane Hospital.....	265,525 86	71,335 27	154,580 18	2,146 43	493,587 74
Asylum for Insane Criminals	68,012 46	3,502 31	37,464 31	8,355 98	117,335 66
Inst. for Deaf and Dumb.....	249,056 99	359 63	107,933 01	.....	357,349 63
Inst. for the Blind.....	122,184 44	1,353 62	51,945 55	2 10	175,485 71
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	184,626 41	13,418 69	87,380 95	305 71	285,761 16
Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	290,533 24	17,068 52	149,104 89	132 54	456,839 19
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	101,791 33	13,234 29	59,607 51	2,350 00	174,633 17
Charitable Eye & Ear Infirmary	65,379 25	11,770 93	31,932 23	.....	111,433 11
Total.....	\$2,888,219 53	\$231,569 77	\$1,354,238 28	\$18,905 80	\$4,493,058 38

Further details of these receipts and disbursements will be found in the tables appended to this report, and in the reports of the institutions named.

The actual expenses may have been more or less than the cash payments, according to the amount of outstanding indebtedness at the beginning and end of the period. In fact they were less. The actual expenses have been:

Institutions.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$315,072 84	\$54,955 57	\$370,028 41
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	597,582 12	155,200 55	752,782 67
Central Insane Hospital.....	348,921 24	21,827 24	370,748 48
Southern Insane Hospital.....	240,369 19	25,177 33	265,546 52
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	55,967 17	13,681 85	69,649 02
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	220,996 16	17,849 34	238,845 56
Institution for the Blind.....	98,801 37	23,039 56	121,832 93
Asylum for the Feeble-Minded.....	174,202 86	10,423 55	184,626 41
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	97,302 61	7,666 00	104,968 61
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	47,547 40	17,832 55	65,379 96
Soldiers and Sailors' Home	271,565 21	18,973 55	290,538 76
Total.....	\$2,468,328 17	\$366,620 09	\$2,834,948 26

The agreement between the statement of cash payments and that of actual expenses is shown as follows:

Cash payments .....	.....	\$2,888,219 53
Deduct payments on account of—		
Burr fund, loaned.....	\$33,809 68	
Burr fund, expended	6,057 53	
Indebtedness outstanding July 1, 1892.....	.....	\$29,867 21
		56,776 43
		96,643 64
Add indebtedness outstanding June 30, 1894.....	.....	\$2,791,605 80
		13,312 37
		\$2,831,948 26

SURPLUS.

To meet the outstanding indebtedness, the institutions had the following cash resources:

In hands of local treasurers.....	\$231,569 77
In State treasury, on call.....	7,684 20
Total cash assets.....	\$239,253 97
Deduct amount of debts.....	40,165 09
	\$199,088 88

This surplus was divided among them as follows:

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$24,434 79
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	3,460 09
Central Insane Hospital.....	43,925 95
Southern Insane Hospital.....	67,425 32
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	1,865 75
Institution for the Blind.....	1,793 54
Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.....	13,566 32
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	13,234 29
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	11,770 93
Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	18,245 50
Deduct deficit in—	\$199,722 48
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	633 60
Total surplus June 30, 1894.....	633 60
	\$199,088 88

This statement of surplus does not include ledger accounts (for clothing and incidental expenses of inmates) outstanding and uncollected.

CLASSIFICATION OF ORDINARY EXPENSES.

On pages 12 and 13 will be found a classified summary of the ordinary expenses of the institutions for each of the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94, by items.

The number of days' board furnished to inmates from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, was 2,744,428; from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, it was 2,851,112; total for the two years, 5,595,540.

If the number of days' board just stated for each year be divided by 365, the number of days in each year, the quotient will be the average number of inmates for the year. And, if the total number of days' board for two years be divided by 730, we shall have as a quotient the average number for the entire period. Applying this rule, the average number of inmates of all the institutions under our care in 1892-93 was 7,519. In 1893-94 it was 7,811. The average number for the two years taken together was 7,665.

If the total ordinary expenses for each year, or for the two years taken together, be divided by the average number of inmates, the quotient will be the per capita cost. The total ordinary expense in 1892-93 was \$1,255,039.33. Dividing this by 7,519, we find the per capita cost for that year to be \$166.92. Proceeding

in a similar manner, the per capita cost for 1893-94 was \$155.32, and for the two years from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1894, it averaged \$161.01.

Calculated in this way, we obtain the following averages, (for all the institutions taken together).

Expenses per capita, classified.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Attendance (salaries and wages).....	\$66 14	\$62 43
Food.....	48 58	45 28
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	12 25	10 22
Laundry supplies.....	1 16	1 08
Fuel.....	14 47	13 89
Light.....	2 53	2 10
Medicines and medical supplies.....	2 08	2 15
Freight and transportation.....	1 70	1 74
Postage and telegraphing.....	83	71
Books and stationery.....	84	89
Household expenses.....	96	1 02
Furniture.....	2 48	2 35
Building, repairs, etc.....	3 11	2 96
Tools and machinery.....	1 16	71
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	4 85	4 27
All other expenses.....	3 78	3 52
Total.....	\$166 92	\$155 32

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY

Of the Ordinary Expenses of Eleven State Institutions, for One Year, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.						INSTITUTIONS FOR THE			ASYLUM FOR			CHARITABLE		
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Criminal.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Feeble-Minded.	Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Soldiers and Sailors' Home.	Total.		
Attendance	\$66,376.00	\$112,540.16	\$60,825.18	\$50,349.16	\$13,984.36	\$83,263.58	\$22,607.34	\$23,891.16	\$19,000.72	\$8,347.60	\$10,279.65	\$397,464.91			
Food	44,246.95	79,283.28	65,287.54	45,397.73	7,188.87	17,932.47	7,972.32	26,150.62	16,587.05	7,709.81	47,619.60	365,316.84			
Clothing, bedding, etc.	10,940.76	21,764.61	12,405.17	5,380.05	2,058.17	5,656.21	2,511.22	5,389.40	5,119.52	1,515.05	16,874.53	92,119.29			
Laundry supplies.....	1,201.52	713.63	1,435.56	1,536.15	48.67	1,321.65	1,321.65	3,918.46	5,762.79	5,543.80	58,675.17				
Fuel	16,577.66	10,820.70	10,376.58	7,190.80	7,680.91	9,736.75	7,841.76	4,946.39	3,694.38	11,002.44	108,748.37				
Light	1,347.04	6,703.19	2,882.81	543.60	132.66	1,617.21	1,381.33	1,181.01	867.55	567.61	2,420.39	19,010.40			
Water	1,625.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,181.82	566.03	2,420.39	566.03	286.35	2,451.52	8,531.38	
Medicine, etc.	2,322.73	4,050.90	2,143.07	3,290.98	.....	454.82	230.45	132.82	543.91	49.69	1,036.77	1,284.19		
Freight & transportation	936.80	1,738.74	687.60	732.59	1,566.92	2,386.90	1,006.09	764.13	416.43	489.07	1,936.75	12,773.51			
Postage and telegraphing	519.58	2,288.61	582.81	376.81	669.99	160.00	263.01	448.06	222.00	95.00	549.75	6,225.51			
Books and stationery	397.03	724.34	611.05	309.89	193.80	1,040.70	1,054.27	383.28	456.79	388.24	791.34	6,320.73			
Printing and advertising	316.78	531.33	734.05	102.80	107.10	1,080.36	198.65	275.65	87.55	97.60	484.22	4,076.09			
Music and amusements	669.68	319.34	195.23	63.50	242.23	170.19	181.93	385.93	118.83	30.64	317.40	2,724.90			
Instruments & apparatus	300.44	198.91	295.22	78.39	21.25	33.08	45.37	175.75	1.00	.....	30.40	1,167.71		
Household expenses	989.76	1,631.49	896.66	887.43	328.72	544.89	133.97	680.29	367.25	184.12	582.47	7,246.77			
Furniture	3,287.54	3,188.30	2,638.50	789.16	765.39	1,183.76	2,353.54	3,202.48	323.46	343.46	2,483.74	18,692.77			
Building, repairs, etc.	3,199.90	1,780.99	3,942.58	87.77	708.15	1,368.38	302.48	2,001.48	324.63	606.56	5,912.82	23,966.24			
Tools	152.63	366.14	539.15	1.75	63.35	70.03	32.36	58.56	20.20	9.17	136.14				
Machinery, etc.	1,410.61	1,120.61	1,121.34	639.96	33.83	975.80	54.96	430.93	189.41	88.13	414.36	5,779.96			
Farm, garden, etc.	5,045.40	6,915.88	3,825.64	1,586.40	1,620.61	5,611.80	1,983.78	1,360.15	630.23	278.09	7,508.84	36,486.82			
Real estate	127.50	.....	.....	.....	5.00	150.00	.....	400.00	1,275.75	.....	.....	2,291.50	
Legal expenses	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.67	1.75	.....	10.00		
Insurance	250.00	.....	1,663.67	90.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175.00		
Shop expenses	541.67	.....	253.36	889.00	25.10	32.12	715.41	3,316.68	612.65	36.30	215.17			
Burial expenses	334.70	160.70	9.95	82.45	103.00	15.00	15.00	250.75	160.00	.....	138.16	6,066.74		
Expenses not classified .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416.35		
Total	\$160,745.37	\$288,836.80	\$178,953.49	\$122,993.12	\$20,257.18	\$114,112.48	\$48,203.53	\$80,156.71	\$51,176.56	\$824,159.88	\$114,142.39	\$1,255,089.33			
Less rec'd not from state	14,921.48	29,159.91	14,265.54	12,866.98	1,050.79	12,862.62	8,185.46	11,972.13	298.42	.....	5,156.35	11,267.76		
Cost to state	\$145,875.88	\$259,176.89	\$164,687.95	\$110,096.24	\$29,206.39	\$101,251.86	\$40,015.08	\$79,181.38	\$50,588.11	\$82,159.88	\$138,985.86	\$1,143,821.57			
Days' board to inmates	383,462	681,886	131,088	321.27	40,778	133,913	54,260	198,547	141,657	40,423	313,987	2,744,328			
Av. number of inmates	1,050.58	1,181.06	1,181.06	880.21	111.71	887.99	148.66	543.96	388.10	111.29	802.94	2,740,81			
Av. per capita, (gross)	\$153.00	\$133.88	\$137.00	\$270.09	\$270.09	\$310.09	\$324.25	\$107.56	\$131.88	\$219.78	\$166.92	1,260,92			
Av. per capita, (net)	138.85	138.07	139.44	125.01	251.45	275.14	269.17	145.57	130.85	219.78	161.57	152.09			

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY

Of the Ordinary Expenses of Eleven State Institutions, for one year, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.						INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.	INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.	ASYLUM FOR FEBLE-MINDED.	SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.	SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.	EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.	TOTAL.							
	Northern	Eastern.	Central.	Southern	Crimlin's															
					Deaf and Dumb.															
Attendance	\$65,886.14	\$117,127.75	\$48,966.65	\$12,862.28	\$26,920.18	\$22,995.47	25,818.86	4,427	82	\$8,141.00	\$37,202.92	\$487,674.92								
Food	41,622.56	59,714.55	41,883.01	16,012.35	15,735.17	14,046.41	14,046.41	5,873.08	56	6,883.31	323,733.59	44,066.59								
Clothing, bedding, etc	9,353.22	10,585.53	4,931.04	1,591.51	4,165.04	3,245.21	3,245.21	3,463.64	34	1,667.75	16,183.72	79,846.54								
Laundry supplies	77.63	2,089.28	960.25	1,164.32	1,123.66	636.40	316.01	2,357.47	350.74	408.67	8,482.33	75,676.69								
Prel.	36,453.94	73,677.77	13,069.77	381.64	6,733.24	2,467.16	5,807.78	4,525.40	2,691.10	5,873.51	10,573.51	108,482.33								
Light	1,049.91	5,113.69	1,452.44	340.12	77.81	1,610.15	1,416.66	315.83	354.36	9,914.14	16,421.32	16,421.32								
Water	1,688.01	1,689.18	2,338.66	469.16	509.04	2,433.26	2,415.95	543.07	2,473.81	86.35	2,085.03	8,419.28								
Medical and medical supplies	2,990.62	4,558.13	2,955.68	1,423.26	2,910.98	1,353.72	732.72	415.95	85.26	1,720.21	1,585.45	16,800.75								
Medicine and medical supplies	1,062.77	2,355.06	761.55	935.82	639.91	633.62	318.51	408.52	601.55	661.74	498.65	1,707.61	15,561.91							
Postage and transportation	764.49	1,708.55	448.57	1,185.73	67.96	968.50	611.39	232.91	316.18	511.31	534.60	5,640.65								
Books and stationery	528.38	1,118.51	546.19	78.15	164.35	188.94	111.39	111.39	111.45	1,864.34	6,920.31	6,920.31								
Printing and advertising	177.30	312.85	312.85	78.15	80.70	80.70	290.20	144.60	70.80	109.78	2,455.81	2,455.81								
Musical instruments and apparatus	161.60	600.01	362.97	72.40	18.46	292.76	53.44	113.67	170.75	109.78	2,065.63	2,065.63								
Household expenses	1,166.10	2,313.47	944.07	695.72	160.97	632.92	171.61	738.94	360.69	124.31	624.78	5,943.55								
Building, repairs, etc	3,409.64	2,216.77	3,239.53	594.83	177.04	1,653.57	874.48	1,706.25	480.57	287.30	1,782.19	18,391.30								
Tools	4,138.79	6,557.16	5,452.18	60.89	2,919.10	239.37	1,235.22	1,235.22	192.95	531.21	1,724.52	23,101.92								
Machinery, etc	89.51	386.19	160.60	17.64	425.19	8.99	110.24	6.97	3.51	1,720.92	1,280.07	1,280.07								
Farm, garden, stock and grds	3,882.67	1,25.35	447.69	433.30	1,101.18	1,122.07	239.02	77.77	20.50	236.63	4,266.18	4,266.18								
Real estate	3,054.75	10,161.75	3,706.07	1,433.79	1,275.32	4,967.41	2,424.45	1,562.87	488.77	239.17	3,556.84	33,331.20								
Less receipts not from State	16,707.17	17.90	25,089.38	30.39	90.00	20.08	1,490.39	4.44	100.00	60.00	2,322.20	5,322.20								
Cost to State	131.88	962.12	85.78	9.00	164.50	35.50	13.75	239.17	5.50	46.00	56.87	1,754.15								
Total Cost	\$154,275.47	\$308,745.32	\$169,967.75	\$117,376.07	\$25,709.49	\$106,883.68	\$50,597.82	\$83,046.35	\$46,126.05	\$23,087.52	\$127,422.82	\$1,213,298.84								
Less receipts not from State	16,707.17	25,089.38	13,351.61	14,738.01	1,615.18	12,286.47	6,974.28	9,465.27	167.00	1,087.52	4,232.42	104,462.79								
Cost to State	\$157,568.30	\$283,655.94	\$156,716.14	\$102,582.06	\$24,094.81	\$94,597.21	\$43,623.54	\$83,046.35	\$46,126.05	\$23,087.52	\$123,189.40	\$1,108,776.05								
Day's board furnished to inmates	399.753	736,690	457.390	309,359	41,167	128,303	64,131	199,455	136.54	40,476.00	360,559	5,851.112								
Average number of inmates	1,955.22	2,018.33	1,986.05	847.55	1,127.97	351.31	166.48	546.15	52.36	5,957.83	5,811.33	\$155.32								
Average cost per capita (gross)	\$140.86	\$122.97	\$141.87	\$185.49	\$127.96	\$304.07	\$402.11	\$151.97	\$305.66	\$128.99	\$128.99	\$128.99								
Average cost per capita (net)	125.61	130.81	140.54	131.03	121.03	213.63	269.41	134.76	123.09	205.66	124.71	141.95								

ANNUAL ORDINARY EXPENSES, FOR TWENTY FISCAL YEARS, FROM
DECEMBER 1, 1874, TO JUNE 30, 1894.

We append, also, the following table, which shows the ordinary expenses of each institution for each fiscal year, since the year 1875; the net cost to the State of Illinois; the average number of inmates during each year; and the per capita rate per annum, gross and net. The date of closing the fiscal year has been changed twice during the past eighteen years. Before 1875, the fiscal year closed on the 30th of November, but, in 1875, it closed on the 1st of October, so that the expenses for 1875 cover only ten calendar months. Since 1888, the fiscal year has closed on the 1st of July, so that the expenses for that year cover only nine calendar months. In calculating the rate per capita, however, these changes have been taken into account, and the rate is stated at the figure which it would have reached, if the fiscal year had consisted of twelve full months. The fact that the three months taken off from the fiscal year 1888 were those in which the educational institutions have a vacation tended to increase the average number of inmates for that particular year, and correspondingly to diminish the per capita cost. This remark applies to the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

An examination of the table will satisfy an attentive reader that there has been, on the whole, a decided and steady improvement in the financial management of the State institutions.

Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin.

YEAR.	Gross ordinary expenses.	Income not from State.	Cost to state.	A verage number	PER CAPITA COST.	
					Gross.	Net.
1875.....	\$77,601 50	\$9,154 90	\$68,446 60	307	\$303 32	\$222 92
1876.....	105,348 85	22,250 78	83,008 05	466	227 53	178 32
1877.....	107,713 62	12,032 44	95,581 18	464	232 14	206 21
1878.....	104,080 09	7,906 88	96,173 21	498	208 99	193 12
1879.....	110,667 56	7,470 59	103,196 97	521	212 39	198 07
1880.....	104,167 16	11,260 99	92,906 17	521	200 10	178 32
1881.....	117,547 66	11,799 91	105,747 75	522	225 01	202 58
1882.....	110,465 96	11,003 27	99,462 69	519	212 81	191 64
1883.....	106,257 21	10,157 46	96,099 75	526	202 15	182 70
1884.....	109,549 44	14,616 91	94,932 53	526	208 45	180 48
1885.....	107,487 06	12,408 50	95,078 56	525	203 57	180 64
1886.....	115,091 90	19,916 79	95,105 11	533	216 00	178 43
1887.....	96,457 70	6,580 36	89,877 34	534	180 56	168 24
1888.....	73,124 43	9,653 55	63,470 88	527	185 00	160 57
1889.....	101,272 04	6,901 18	94,372 86	531	190 60	177 61
1890.....	90,224 81	8,681 98	81,542 53	513	175 73	158 82
1891.....	105,427 72	8,142 43	97,285 29	599	176 05	162 46
1892.....	143,778 84	9,210 58	134,568 26	905	158 79	148 62
1893.....	160,797 37	14,921 48	145,875 89	1,051	153 06	138 85
1894.....	154,275 47	16,707 17	137,568 30	1,095	140 86	125 61
Total.....	\$2,201,266 39	\$230,778 15	\$1,970,488 24	584	\$188 36	\$168 61

Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kaukakee.

YEAR.	Gross ordinary expenses.	Income not from State.	Cost to State.	Average number of patients	PER CAPITA COST	
					Gross.	Net.
1879.....	\$2,286 60	\$491 00	\$1,795 60	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	35,419 86	630 19	34,729 67	63	\$558 14	\$551 27
1881.....	62,071 38	3,072 93	58,998 45	185	335 63	318 91
1882.....	76,825 36	5,102 88	71,722 48	308	249 68	232 87
1883.....	93,017 96	5,350 04	87,667 92	399	233 14	219 72
1884.....	103,053 73	5,432 48	97,621 25	515	200 25	189 56
1885.....	207,425 18	8,985 02	198,440 16	1,119	185 42	177 34
1886.....	248,621 30	22,726 12	225,895 18	1,471	169 07	153 57
1887.....	246,952 50	22,068 29	224,084 21	1,518	162 65	148 11
1888.....	203,616 20	20,568 74	183,047 46	1,577	172 20	154 80
1889.....	260,350 37	18,234 28	242,116 09	1,633	159 44	148 27
1890.....	257,103 49	24,684 60	232,718 89	1,675	153 63	138 90
1891.....	272,303 25	25,191 78	247,111 47	1,707	159 53	144 77
1892.....	273,134 84	22,655 69	252,477 15	1,703	161 56	148 26
1893.....	288,836 80	29,659 91	259,176 89	1,877	153 88	138 07
1894.....	308,745 32	25,089 38	283,655 94	2,048	152 97	140 54
Total.....	2,942,064 14	240,005 33	2,702,058 81	1,184	165 57	152 01

Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville.

1875.....	\$78,636 35	\$18,399 26	\$60,237 09	470	\$200 77	\$161 63
1876.....	109,248 90	20,843 92	88,404 98	467	234 15	189 30
1877.....	96,835 16	18,780 64	78,054 52	487	198 84	160 27
1878.....	106,905 73	11,538 96	95,366 77	496	215 54	192 27
1879.....	105,075 30	10,782 95	94,292 35	566	185 52	166 59
1880.....	116,955 06	9,287 70	107,667 36	625	187 29	172 27
1881.....	113,638 17	11,325 85	102,285 32	639	177 91	160 07
1882.....	120,643 77	12,727 41	107,916 36	639	188 90	169 04
1883.....	114,299 84	9,892 61	104,399 23	630	181 42	165 71
1884.....	121,902 78	10,764 37	111,138 41	629	193 74	175 69
1885.....	118,768 30	9,653 72	109,114 58	641	185 31	170 23
1886.....	153,146 73	10,986 69	142,160 04	856	178 94	166 08
1887.....	149,669 35	11,976 89	137,692 55	918	163 03	149 98
1888.....	114,974 46	7,177 52	107,796 94	907	169 00	158 45
1889.....	149,423 86	13,470 25	135,959 61	911	164 03	149 25
1890.....	147,812 21	18,517 89	134,294 32	900	164 25	149 23
1891.....	151,716 89	13,352 26	138,363 63	913	166 16	151 54
1892.....	178,703 20	13,171 01	165,532 19	1,079	165 62	153 42
1893.....	178,953 49	14,265 54	164,687 95	1,181	151 52	139 45
1894.....	169,967 75	13,251 61	156,716 14	1,198	141 87	130 81
Total.....	\$2,597,275 30	\$255,194 96	\$2,342,080 34	757	\$171 41	\$154 57

Southern Hospital for the Insane, Anna.

1875.....	\$38,876 73	\$4,063 50	\$34,913 23	148	\$315 22	\$287 76
1876.....	51,011 68	6,078 74	44,932 94	204	250 05	220 20
1877.....	57,176 73	7,845 66	49,331 07	246	231 48	200 53
1878.....	80,040 41	4,807 83	75,282 58	394	203 15	190 94
1879.....	82,721 55	9,172 52	73,549 03	466	177 66	157 88
1880.....	92,990 70	8,394 66	84,596 04	498	186 64	169 87
1881.....	88,552 45	10,031 61	78,520 84	498	177 83	157 67
1882.....	98,180 77	9,349 22	88,931 55	493	199 18	180 39
1883.....	103,993 35	9,048 45	94,944 90	526	197 57	180 50
1884.....	102,689 20	10,424 78	92,264 42	576	178 18	160 18
1885.....	109,497 83	10,165 98	99,331 85	656	172 29	156 18
1886.....	111,968 91	11,524 83	100,444 08	655	170 99	153 35
1887.....	121,102 44	13,060 44	108,042 00	646	187 61	167 38
1888.....	87,512 21	10,682 87	76,829 34	630	185 35	162 72
1889.....	108,813 73	11,283 57	97,530 16	640	170 05	152 41
1890.....	103,498 42	11,918 82	91,579 60	612	169 07	149 60
1891.....	112,567 98	8,484 79	104,083 19	619	181 99	168 27
1892.....	133,663 70	12,015 64	121,548 06	802	166 63	151 65
1893.....	122,993 12	12,896 88	110,096 24	880	139 70	125 01
1894.....	117,376 07	14,793 01	102,583 06	847	138 49	121 03
Total.....	\$1,925,227 98	\$195,943 80	\$1,729,284 18	550	\$174 76	\$156 97

Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.

YEAR.	Gross ordinary expenses.	Income not from State.	Cost to State,	Average numb	PER CAPITA COST.	
					Gross.	Net.
1892.....	\$16,448 17	\$87 26	\$16,330 91	51	\$320 86	\$319 10
1893.....	30,257 18	1,050 79	29,206 39	111	270 68	261 45
1894.....	25,709 99	1,615 18	24,094 81	112	227 95	213 63
Total.....	\$72,455 34	\$2,753 23	\$69,632 11	91	\$264 40	\$254 13

Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

1875.....	\$55,260 86	\$8,971 15	\$46,289 71	219	\$302 80	\$261 84
1876.....	79,805 53	4,193 15	75,612 38	257	310 53	294 21
1877.....	77,804 92	4,974 47	72,830 45	263	295 88	276 92
1878.....	87,774 33	8,242 04	79,532 29	304	286 84	261 62
1879.....	82,723 73	5,124 83	77,598 90	301	274 91	257 80
1880.....	88,124 61	12,369 82	73,754 79	307	286 67	252 77
1881.....	96,776 55	9,519 16	87,257 39	359	269 58	243 06
1882.....	94,651 73	9,391 83	85,259 90	340	278 56	250 77
1883.....	102,180 97	9,352 08	92,828 90	374	273 55	248 21
1884.....	100,067 72	10,137 51	98,930 21	368	271 83	244 38
1885.....	105,242 76	9,640 51	95,602 25	369	285 37	259 08
1886.....	107,950 59	8,741 00	99,209 59	373	289 52	265 97
1887.....	105,977 49	8,879 40	97,098 09	362	292 57	268 00
1888.....	82,828 01	10,315 30	72,512 71	467	236 23	206 81
1889.....	105,915 80	9,712 81	96,202 99	365	290 47	263 84
1890.....	111,527 32	13,244 91	98,282 41	364	306 29	269 92
1891.....	114,860 33	12,342 39	102,517 94	371	309 64	276 37
1892.....	121,470 12	13,926 56	107,543 56	373	325 84	288 48
1893.....	114,112 48	12,862 62	101,249 86	368	310 09	275 14
1894.....	106,883 68	12,286 47	94,597 21	351	304 07	269 11
Total.....	\$1,941,939 53	\$194,228 01	\$1,747,711 52	342	\$282 88	\$254 95

Institution for the Education of the Blind, Jacksonville.

1875.....	\$24,763 77	\$1,292 15	\$23,471 62	62	\$479 29	\$458 46
1876.....	25,730 15	1,749 25	23,980 90	55	467 82	436 02
1877.....	24,979 22	1,280 30	23,608 92	57	438 18	415 78
1878.....	27,179 31	2,220 04	25,559 27	72	385 82	354 99
1879.....	27,913 51	1,697 54	26,215 97	75	370 84	349 55
1880.....	25,599 61	1,497 91	24,101 70	78	325 77	321 82
1881.....	28,348 73	1,323 57	27,025 16	77	369 94	350 98
1882.....	25,447 01	2,582 43	22,864 08	64	400 49	357 25
1883.....	27,552 06	1,627 21	26,224 85	79	352 53	331 96
1884.....	31,157 69	1,966 82	29,190 87	93	334 88	313 86
1885.....	33,388 69	1,826 24	31,562 45	98	339 52	325 13
1886.....	33,583 47	3,895 76	29,657 71	109	307 65	272 37
1887.....	39,709 80	3,091 67	36,618 13	124	320 40	295 45
1888.....	26,445 35	3,274 71	23,170 64	146	241 03	211 19
1889.....	37,318 70	4,652 80	32,665 90	111	335 78	293 92
1890.....	41,662 47	3,898 95	37,763 52	121	315 21	312 15
1891.....	41,863 13	5,077 73	36,785 40	136	307 59	270 28
1892.....	47,631 51	6,495 09	41,136 51	164	295 68	255 36
1893.....	48,203 55	8,188 46	40,015 09	148	324 25	269 17
1894.....	50,597 82	6,974 28	43,623 54	167	302 11	260 41
Total.....	\$669,975 55	\$64,613 32	\$605,362 23	101	\$329 55	\$297 76

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln.

YEAR.	Gross ordinary expenses.	Income not from State.	Cost to State.	Average number.	PER CAPITA COST.	
					Gross.	Net.
1875.....	\$20,901 76	\$2,423 01	\$18,478 75	81	\$309 65	\$279 74
1876.....	28,812 87	2,630 56	26,182 31	80	360 16	327 28
1877.....	31,639 52	2,140 14	29,499 38	77	410 90	383 11
1878.....	53,062 88	3,686 80	49,376 08	168	315 35	293 91
1879.....	47,381 69	2,816 66	44,565 03	224	210 97	198 95
1880.....	59,502 70	5,132 65	54,370 05	274	217 57	198 42
1881.....	56,710 94	6,383 79	50,927 15	286	198 21	175 97
1882.....	63,284 23	7,888 66	55,399 57	279	226 69	198 56
1883.....	61,782 06	6,271 96	55,510 10	292	210 74	188 70
1884.....	54,372 82	4,817 29	49,555 53	292	186 41	169 71
1885.....	61,306 37	3,766 55	57,539 82	312	196 38	184 42
1886.....	65,600 72	4,115 33	61,485 39	341	192 33	180 31
1887.....	66,961 51	4,456 87	62,504 64	362	185 08	172 76
1888.....	51,292 42	5,046 59	46,245 82	387	176 95	159 53
1889.....	68,607 07	7,547 95	61,059 12	382	179 75	159 97
1890.....	72,809 83	6,325 08	66,484 75	410	177 49	162 07
1891.....	77,232 99	9,188 18	68,044 81	414	186 65	164 45
1892.....	89,534 55	8,802 24	80,733 31	485	184 61	166 46
1893.....	91,156 51	11,972 13	79,184 38	543	167 58	145 57
1894.....	83,046 35	9,405 27	73,641 08	546	151 97	134 76
Total	\$1,204,999 79	\$114,814 71	\$1,090,185 08	311	\$193 21	\$170 01

Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.

1875.....	\$43,426 43	\$463 12	\$42,963 31	297	\$175 45	\$153 70
1876.....	46,776 72	681 79	46,094 93	310	150 89	148 70
1877.....	42,498 83	84 26	42,414 57	275	154 54	154 50
1878.....	44,890 35	738 92	44,151 43	291	154 56	151 72
1879.....	41,859 79	237 22	41,622 57	302	138 78	137 82
1880.....	47,533 66	1,233 66	46,300 00	308	154 33	150 32
1881.....	43,461 52	664 96	42,796 56	301	144 50	142 18
1882.....	45,848 54	321 58	45,526 96	266	172 07	171 15
1883.....	45,071 93	353 16	44,706 77	273	165 07	163 77
1884.....	54,077 85	428 10	53,649 75	317	170 58	169 24
1885.....	50,537 68	157 62	50,380 06	328	153 83	153 60
1886.....	52,694 22	382 72	52,311 50	326	161 56	160 43
1887.....	49,687 61	653 41	49,034 20	341	145 88	143 96
1888.....	38,813 71	237 47	38,576 24	359	144 21	143 33
1889.....	50,960 08	549 68	50,410 40	344	148 33	146 73
1890.....	54,088 97	460 83	53,628 14	313	172 58	171 11
1891.....	53,200 11	812 69	52,387 42	399	133 41	131 38
1892.....	53,844 54	259 07	53,585 47	397	135 59	134 94
1893.....	51,176 56	293 42	50,885 14	388	131 89	130 85
1894.....	46,126 05	107 00	46,019 05	373	123 38	123 69
Total	\$959,360 43	\$9,130 68	\$950,129 75	325	\$147 39	\$145 97

Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.

YEAR.	Gross ordinary expenses.	Income not from State.	Cost to State.	Average number.	PER CAPITA COST.	
					Gross.	Net.
1875.....	\$9,386 45	\$1,870 87	\$7,515 58	33	\$341 29	\$284 63
1876.....	12,653 51	2,265 89	10,387 62	45	281 19	230 84
1877.....	12,840 40	1,308 50	11,531 90	41	313 18	251 27
1878.....	18,478 23	100 00	18,378 23	77	239 98	238 68
1879.....	15,785 97	80 00	15,705 97	69	229 56	227 62
1880.....	15,624 92	.....	15,624 92	62	250 96	250 96
1881.....	16,279 42	555 65	15,729 77	71	227 43	221 46
1882.....	18,001 55	.....	18,001 55	72	248 64	248 64
1883.....	17,793 46	433 00	17,360 46	86	206 21	201 87
1884.....	17,586 87	212 50	17,374 37	78	224 41	222 75
1885.....	17,626 80	.....	17,626 80	90	195 38	195 38
1886.....	20,045 05	352 58	19,692 47	117	170 77	168 31
1887.....	20,012 07	.....	20,012 07	121	165 14	165 14
1888.....	16,661 35	.....	16,661 35	127	174 65	174 65
1889.....	24,902 14	.....	24,902 14	137	182 27	182 27
1890.....	24,206 68	.....	24,206 68	139	174 53	174 53
1891.....	27,666 69	.....	27,666 69	130	212 20	212 20
1892.....	25,051 24	.....	25,051 24	132	189 69	189 69
1893.....	24,459 88	.....	24,459 88	111	219 78	219 78
1894.....	23,087 52	.....	23,087 52	112	205 66	205 66
Total	\$978,150 23	\$7,178 99	\$370,971 24	92	\$204 40	\$200 52

Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy.

1887.....	\$69,055 27	\$228 19	\$68,847 08	270	\$255 93	\$255 05
1888.....	73,258 02	1,041 41	72,216 61	480	203 81	200 93
1889.....	121,774 05	3,533 73	118,240 32	653	186 39	180 98
1890.....	125,575 42	2,014 83	123,560 59	789	159 24	156 68
1891.....	134,209 07	1,339 52	132,869 55	882	152 19	150 67
1892.....	136,301 85	2,835 16	133,466 69	846	161 15	157 80
1893.....	144,142 39	5,156 53	138,985 86	860	167 56	161 57
1894.....	121,421 82	4,233 42	123,189 40	987	128 99	124 71
Total	\$931,768 89	\$20,392 79	\$911,376 10	720	\$161 56	\$158 02

Eleven Institutions—Consolidated.

1875.....	\$373,998 79	\$52,026 29	\$321,972 50	1,795	\$250 02	\$215 25
1876.....	488,791 01	65,019 45	424,771 56	2,064	237 16	205 80
1877.....	482,071 39	51,940 72	430,130 67	2,074	231 78	207 39
1878.....	557,558 00	44,450 03	513,107 97	2,482	224 37	206 85
1879.....	551,214 66	43,498 90	507,715 76	2,707	202 75	187 56
1880.....	617,075 95	53,877 25	563,198 70	2,926	210 88	192 48
1881.....	655,861 79	58,694 99	597,168 80	3,135	209 21	190 48
1882.....	687,155 81	66,169 63	620,986 18	3,209	214 15	193 50
1883.....	714,421 85	62,552 33	651,869 52	3,471	205 81	187 80
1884.....	741,040 90	68,473 31	672,567 59	3,702	200 06	181 68
1885.....	864,329 12	65,137 57	799,191 55	4,444	193 71	179 85
1886.....	960,705 63	93,010 27	867,695 36	5,093	188 64	170 37
1887.....	1,014,018 40	78,739 27	935,279 13	5,230	180 66	165 65
1888.....	808,550 12	68,025 45	740,524 67	5,930	181 81	166 52
1889.....	1,081,773 59	76,156 00	1,005,617 59	6,024	179 58	166 94
1890.....	1,081,651 74	85,050 69	996,601 05	6,196	174 56	160 84
1891.....	1,147,673 23	84,719 72	1,062,953 51	6,552	175 17	162 24
1892.....	1,221,522 56	89,460 21	1,132,072 35	6,935	176 15	163 25
1893.....	1,255,089 33	111,267 76	1,143,821 57	7,530	166 88	152 09
1894.....	1,213,238 84	104,462 79	1,108,776 05	7,811	155 32	141 95
Total	\$17,417,759 71	\$1,421,732 63	\$15,096,020 08	4,465	\$195 04	\$167 92

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a complete list of special appropriations to the eleven institutions included in this report made by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly:

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$6,000 per annum.....	\$12,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$250 per annum.....	500 00
For improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
For amusement hall and gymnasium.....	27,500 00
For new boiler at pump house.....	1,000 00
For replacing electric wires.....	3,000 00
For mangle and other laundry machinery.....	1,000 00
For additions to kitchens.....	1,000 00
For construction of iron porches.....	1,500 00
For removal of smoke-stack.....	750 00
For painting.....	2,000 00
For purchase of milch cows.....	2,000 00
For new boilers, pipes and fittings.....	3,500 00
For cattle and wagon sheds.....	1,000 00
For gas machine for laundry.....	700 00
 Total.....	 \$58,450 00

To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$15,000 per annum.....	\$30,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
For roads, walks, improvement of grounds and additional stock, \$2,500 per annum.....	5,000 00
For pointing, \$5,000 per annum.....	10,000 00
For furniture and fixtures.....	10,000 00
For furnaces, extension of laundry and carpenter shop.....	10,500 00
For pipe covering.....	2,000 00
For steam pump.....	4,500 00
For replacing wires and completing electric clock and telephone system.....	1,000 00
For water mains.....	2,100 00
For repairing and improving sewers.....	4,000 00
 Total.....	 \$80,160 00

To the Central Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$8,000 per annum.....	\$16,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$400 per annum.....	800 00
 Total.....	 \$16,800 00

To the Southern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$6,000 per annum.....	\$12,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$250 per annum.....	500 00
For water pipes.....	3,750 00
For painting.....	3,000 00
For furnishing center building.....	1,000 00
For additional stock and farm implements.....	1,200 00
For new roads and improvement of grounds.....	1,000 00
For deep well, pump and pump house.....	1,000 00
For covering steam pipes, additional machinery, repairs to bridges and wire fencing.....	1,500 00
For erection and furnishing of cottage for consumptive patients.....	8,000 00
 Total.....	 \$32,950 00

To the Asylum for Insane Criminals.

For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum.....	\$2,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$250 per annum.....	500 00
For water supply.....	1,500 00
For steam heating apparatus.....	3,500 00
For electric lighting.....	2,500 00
For furniture and repairs.....	5,000 00
For plumbing, sewerage and excavating.....	4,300 00
For building road to asylum.....	300 00
For surgical instruments and apparatus.....	300 00
 Total.....	 \$19,900 00

To the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
For radiators, coils and steam fittings.....	5,000 00
For new tunnel.....	3,000 00
For material and tools for teaching wood carving.....	500 00
 Total.....	 \$19,500 00

To the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
For the erection and equipment of a workshop for blind men.....	15,000 00
For electric lighting.....	1,000 00
For paving in yard.....	1,000 00
For repairs to organ.....	1,000 00
For additional laundry machinery.....	900 00
For special assessment for paving Howe street.....	1,763 00
 Total.....	 \$25,663 00

To the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$200 per annum.....	400 00
For farm buildings and other improvements on farm.....	5,200 00
 Total.....	 \$9,600 00

To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$300 per annum.....	600 00
For water supply.....	3,000 00
 Total.....	 \$7,600 00

To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum.....	\$2,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$100 per annum.....	200 00
For raising north wing of building two additional stories, for substitution of iron for wooden staircases, and for wiring building for electric light plant.....	15,000 00
 Total.....	 \$17,200 00

To the Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
For maintenance of library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
For improvement of grounds, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
For roads, walks and stone gutters.....	4,000 00
For printing.....	3,000 00
For special repairs caused by cyclone.....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$25,000 00

Recapitulation.

Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$58,450 00
Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	80,160 00
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	16,800 00
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	32,950 00
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	19,900 00
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	19,500 00
Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	25,663 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	9,600 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	7,600 00
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	17,200 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	25,000 00
Total.....	\$312,823 00

For an account of the expenditures of these appropriations, we refer to the reports of the State institutions.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.

The following is a complete list of special appropriations asked, by the State institutions, of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly:

By the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

New hospital ward.....	\$50,000 00
Farmers' and engineers' houses.....	8,000 00
New Boilers.....	8,000 00
Bath house.....	18,000 00
New apparatus for laundry.....	1,000 00
Morgue.....	2,500 00
New ice house.....	3,500 00
Painting.....	6,000 00
Passage way to general dining rooms.....	5,000 00
New water pipe.....	6,000 00
Concrete walks.....	3,750 00
Fire escapes.....	25,000 00
Repairs to roof.....	25,000 00
Dynamo for lighting grounds.....	5,000 00
Milch cows, farm implements and piggery.....	5,000 00
New feed water and new Tobey heater.....	2,000 00
Improvements of kitchens.....	5,000 00
Repairs to oven and purchase of dough mixer.....	600 00
General repairs, \$10,000 per annum.....	20,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
Maintenance of library, \$800 per annum.....	1,600 00
Total.....	\$204,950 00

By the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

Repairs and improvements, \$25,000 per annum	\$50,000 00
Remodeling the central heating and power plant	10,000 00
Repairing and improving plumbing	5,000 00
Material and work for slate roof	15,000 00
Filter basin and reservoir	12,000 00
Additional barn and dairy house and repairing present barns	7,500 00
Clock	1,000 00
Overhauling and reconstruction of electrical plant	5,000 00
Removal and reconstruction of rendering establishment and soap factory	2,000 00
Converting amusement hall into general dining-room	2,000 00
New chapel and amusement hall	15,000 00
Extension of center building	20,000 00
Pathological laboratory	5,000 00
Library and reading-room	2,000 00
Conservatory and greenhouse	10,000 00
Connecting A and B wards, north and south	5,000 00
Cold storage building	15,000 00
Furniture, \$8,000 per annum	16,000 00
Cement walks	5,000 00
Painting, \$8,000 per annum	16,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$3,000 per annum	6,000 00
Introduction of Johnson system of electric heat regulation into infirmaries, north and south wings and center building	12,000 00
Total	\$236,500 00

By the Central Hospital for the Insane.

Repairs and improvements, \$10,000 per annum	\$20,000 00
Maintenance of library, \$500 per annum	1,000 00
Refrigerator and ice plant	5,000 00
Painting, \$2,000 per annum	4,000 00
Rebuilding old reservoir	4,000 00
New engine for electric light plant and addition to building	5,000 00
Three new boilers	3,500 00
Total	\$42,500 00

By the Southern Hospital for the Insane.

Repairs and improvements, \$6,000 per annum	\$12,000 00
Maintenance of library, \$200 per annum	400 00
New cottage for women, and extension to male cottage	16,800 00
Painting	4,000 00
Re-furnishing center building	3,000 00
New well	5,000 00
New battery of boilers, boiler house, hot-water tank and two pumps	10,150 00
New store building	3,500 00
Railroad switch	9,785 00
Arc dynamo	1,498 00
Roads and grounds	1,500 00
Repairs to sidewalk	500 00
Re-shingling barns and cottage	1,385 00
New sewerage system	
Total	\$69,518 00

By the Asylum for Insane Criminals.

Furniture and repairs on building and grounds, \$2,000 per annum	\$4,000 00
Maintenance of library, \$250 per annum	500 00
Maintenance of electric light plant, \$500 per annum	1,000 00
Water supply, \$600 per annum	1,200 00
Total	\$6,700 00

By the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Repairs and improvements, \$8,000 per annum.....	\$16,000 00
Maintenance of library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Adding tailoring department to trades school.....	2,500 00
Improving painting department of trades school.....	1,500 00
Kindergarten cottage for little children.....	19,850 00
Library and art building.....	6,700 00
Extension and improvement of electric light plant.....	7,500 00
Boilers, connections and repairs.....	3,500 00
Water-closet building, fixtures and bath house.....	5,000 00
Securing water supply.....	10,000 00
Land.....	10,000 00
Ice house.....	1,600 00
Total.....	\$85,150 00

By the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

Repairs and improvements, \$3,000 per annum.....	\$6,000 00
Library and apparatus, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Gymnasium and drill hall.....	10,000 00
Repairing pipe organ.....	500 00
Pianos and other musical instruments.....	1,500 00
New boilers, changing steam fittings and plumbing, re-laying floors, changing stairways, building wagon shed and repairing roof of main building.....	22,866 00
Total.....	\$41,866 00

By the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

Repairs and improvements, \$3,500 per annum.....	\$7,000 00
Library, \$200 per annum.....	400 00
School-house.....	20,000 00
Building for the increased accommodation for the feeble-minded.....	125,000 00
Building for epileptics.....	45,000 00
Total.....	\$197,400 00

By the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00
Maintenance of library, \$300 per annum.....	600 00
Extension of sewer.....	10,000 00
Building and furnishing addition to school house.....	1,200 00
Hospital building.....	
Total	\$15,800 00

By the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00
Maintenance of library, \$100 per annum	200 00
Furniture.....	2,000 00
Clothing and bedding, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
Instruments and apparatus, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Household expenses, \$1,000 per annum	2,000 00
Reconstruction of annex	1,000 00
Total	\$12,200 00

By the Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

Repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
Maintenance of library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Permanent roads and walks, \$5,000 per annum	10,000 00
Painting, \$3,000 per annum	6,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
Two new cottages	24,000 00
Vaults for vegetables.....	2,500 00
New greenhouse.....	3,000 00
Reconstructing water closets in cottages.....	8,000 00
Total	\$68,500 00

By the State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders.

Stable	\$3,000 00
Conservatory for teaching horticulture.....	1,600 00
Cows	200 00
Horses.....	300 00
Carriage.....	400 00
Farm implements.....	500 00
To furnish building	5,000 00
Library.....	500 00
Electric light fixtures.....	800 00
Improvement of grounds	2,000 00
Completion of building	5,000 00
Total	\$19,300 00

Recapitulation.

By the Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$204,950 00
By the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	236,500 00
By the Central Hospital for the Insane	42,500 00
By the Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	69,518 00
By the Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	6,700 00
By the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	85,150 00
By the Institution for the Blind	41,866 00
By the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	197,400 00
By the Soldiers' Orphans' Home	15,800 00
By the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	12,200 00
By the Soldiers and Sailors' Home	68,500 00
By the State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders	19,300 00
Total.....	\$1,000,384 00

In accordance with section 7 of the act creating this Board, we submit the following recommendations regarding the above requests for special appropriations :

THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

We fully approve the system of erecting separate hospital wards or cottages for all our institutions for insane, as this alone renders possible proper curative measures. We are, however, of the opinion that the \$50,000 now asked is excessive for the purpose.

Boilers—We believe the new boilers to be necessary.

Bath-House—As an essential to the proper hospital care of these patients, we advise the construction of the bath-house, but believe that \$10,000 is ample for the same.

Morgue—We regard the \$2,500 as reasonable, provided a good pathological laboratory be made part of the structure.

Painting—We believe that \$4,000 should cover this item.

Concrete Walks—We believe \$2,000 is a reasonable allowance for this item.

Fire Escapes—We consider the addition of proper fire escapes as absolutely necessary, but believe they can be constructed for less than the sum asked.

DYNAMOS—We recommend that \$2,500 be allowed.

General Repairs—We believe this item may be properly reduced to the appropriation made by the last legislature, \$12,000 for the biennial period.

Improvement of Grounds—In our opinion, this item should be \$2,000 for the biennial period.

Library—We believe this item should be \$800 for the biennial period.

EASTERN HOSPITAL.

We approve the requests made as shown by the following table:

Remodeling the central heating and power plant.....	\$10,000.00
Repairing and improving plumbing.....	5,000.00
Material and work for slate roof.....	15,000.00
Additional barn and dairy house, and repairing present barns.....	7,500.00
Converting amusement hall into general dining room.....	2,000.00
New chapel and amusement hall.....	15,000.00
Pathological laboratory.....	5,000.00
Library and reading room.....	2,000.00
Connecting "A" and "B" wards north and south.....	5,000.00
Total.....	\$66,500.00

Repairs and Improvements—For this purpose we recommend the amount allowed for the biennial period by last appropriation, \$30,000.

Filter Basin and Reservoir—We approve every improvement of the water supply, but we feel that more thorough investigation should precede any large expenditures.

Extension Center Building—We understand that this extension is asked to provide needed accommodation for the proposed increase in the medical staff, but in our opinion this accommodation can be better obtained and at less expense by erecting a separate building.

Cold Storage Building—We believe the necessary facilities can be obtained for \$10,000.

Furniture—We recommend the amount heretofore appropriated, \$10,000.

Cement Walks—\$2,500 seems to us sufficient for this purpose.

Painting—We recommend that this item be \$10,000 as allowed in last appropriation.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

We concur in recommending all the items of appropriation asked for this institution except for maintenance of library. This we would advise should be \$800, uniform with the other like institutions.

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL.

We cannot approve the enlargement of the hospital, entailed by the proposed cottage for women, and extension to male cottage. We feel that good sanitation requires the improvement of the water supply and the introduction of a new system of sewerage.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

We recommend that all the items requested be allowed.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Repairs and Improvements—We believe that \$10,000 is sufficient for this item.

Tailoring Department—We think that this department can be well equipped for \$1,000.

Kindergarten Cottage for Little Children—We believe that it is in accord with the best methods in the education of the deaf that the State should provide for the reception and care of young children, and we have no doubt that a new building will be needed.

Extension of Electric Light Plant—We believe that this item should be not more than \$3,750.

Water Closet Building and Fixtures—We believe that the bathing facilities for boys should be much enlarged, and we would recommend that \$2,500 be allowed for bath house, closets and repairs of plumbing.

INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Repairs and Improvements—We recommend the allowance of \$4,000 for the biennial period.

Pianos and Musical Instruments—We advise an allowance of \$1,000.

New Boilers, Changing Steam Fitting and Plumbing, Relaying Floors, Changing Stairways, Building Wagon Shed and Repairing Roof of Main Building—For the above purposes we recommend the allowance of \$20,000, as we deem the changing of the stairways unnecessary.

THE ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

We earnestly approve of increased facilities for this class, but we hesitate to advise the last two items for the following reasons:

We believe that this institution should be made as thoroughly a school as possible, and to this end should not have too large a capacity.

We believe that the epileptics should be removed. This would give an increased capacity of about 25 per cent.

We believe that the facilities could be advantageously enlarged by utilizing the farm for a barracks accommodating at least seventy-five boys.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

We approve all the items of appropriation asked.

CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

We approve all the items of appropriation asked.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME.

Permanent Roads and Walks—We advise the expenditure of not more than \$4,000 for this item.

Painting—We recommend that \$3,000 be allowed.

Reconstructing Water Closets in Cottages—We advise allowing \$5,000.

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst our friend and colleague, George H. Dieckmann, whereby the community in which he resided lost an active and upright citizen, and his family a loving husband and father, and

WHEREAS, Our board has been deprived of the services of an energetic worker: be it

Resolved, That we, the State Board of Charities, convened at Springfield, June 8th, 1894, greatly deplore the loss we have sustained: that we offer our sympathies to the bereaved family, and in acknowledgement of the services the deceased has rendered the State, these resolutions be incorporated upon the minutes of our records: be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the daily papers for publication, and that an engrossed copy be tendered his family.

[SEAL.]

GEO. F. MINER, *Secretary.*

BOERNE BETTMAN, M. D.,
D. W. ANDREWS,
GEORGE W. CURTISS,
JULIA C. LATHROP,
JAMES McNABB,

Commissioners.

WORKINGS OF THE LUNACY LAW.

The new lunacy law has now been in operation for one and a half years. The results of its workings may be regarded as satisfactory, when we consider the defective wording of its most important clause, No. 5. Two thousand one hundred and sixty-one (2,161) cases have been declared insane in this State from July 1st, 1893, to December 25th, 1894. Of these, 1,832 were committed by juries, and 329 by boards of medical commissioners.

In forty-three counties juries only were called upon to adjudge the abnormal mental condition; in ten, commissioners exclusively. Both methods were employed in forty counties. Nine counties either failed to send reports to our board, or sent no patients to the asylums.

LIST.

Insane Cases recorded at the Office of the State Board of Charities, from July 1, 1893, to December 25, 1894.

COUNTIES.	By Jury.	By Commission.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adams.....	30	.....	24	6	30
Alexander.....	10	.....	7	3	10
Bond.....	8	.....	2	6	8
Boone.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Brown.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Bureau.....	19	2	11	10	21
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	3	5	5	3	8
Cass.....	11	.....	8	3	11
Champaign.....	19	.....	12	7	19
Christian.....	2	.....	.....	2	2
Clark.....	.....	15	7	8	15
Clay.....	.....	8	5	3	8
Clinton.....	6	.....	3	3	6
Coles.....	15	.....	8	7	15
Cook.....	960	.....	552	408	960
Crawford.....	11	.....	6	5	11
Cumberland.....	3	.....	2	1	3
DeKalb.....	18	.....	9	9	18
DeWitt.....	4	.....	2	2	4
Douglas.....	11	.....	9	2	11
DuPage.....	16	3	8	11	19
Edgar.....	2	5	4	3	7
Edwards.....	9	1	8	2	10
Effingham.....	.....	12	9	3	12
Fayette.....	9	5	11	3	14
Ford.....	7	4	5	6	11
Franklin.....	7	2	1	5	9
Fulton.....	3	17	8	12	20
Gallatin.....	8	.....	4	4	8
Greene.....	2	2	1	3	4

COUNTIES.	By Jury.	By Commission.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Grundy.....	9	.....	6	3	9
Hamilton.....	11	1	8	4	12
Hancock.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Hardin.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Henderson.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Henry.....	15	.....	9	6	15
Iroquois.....	17	.....	12	5	17
Jackson.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Jasper.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Jefferson.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Jersey.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Jo Daviess.....	10	4	10	4	14
Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane.....	43	15	25	33	58
Kankakee.....	4	23	19	8	27
Kendall.....	3	.....	.....	3	3
Knox.....	29	.....	25	4	29
Lake.....	7	.....	5	2	7
LaSalle.....	39	.....	20	19	39
Lawrence.....	9	.....	4	5	9
Lee.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan.....	14	3	12	5	17
Macon.....	14	.....	10	4	14
Macoupin.....	16	9	17	8	25
Madison.....	8	.....	5	3	8
Marion.....	7	.....	3	4	7
Marshall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason.....	2	2	2	2	4
Massac.....	3	.....	1	2	3
McDonough.....	7	6	8	5	13
McHenry.....	18	.....	8	10	18
McLean.....	26	2	15	13	28
Menard.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Mercer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Montgomery.....	6	9	7	8	15
Morgan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moultrie.....	7	.....	4	3	7
Ogle.....	20	.....	14	6	20
Pearl.....	45	16	36	25	61
Perry.....	3	7	6	4	10
Piatt.....	.....	7	5	2	7
Pike.....	2	2	1	3	4
Pope.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski.....	4	.....	.....	4	4
Putnam.....	5	1	5	1	6
Randolph.....	.....	1	5	6	11
Richland.....	10	1	5	5	10
Rock Island.....	8	20	20	8	28
Saline.....	.....	9	4	5	9
Sangamon.....	32	9	21	20	41
Schuylerville.....	9	1	7	3	10
Scott.....	3	.....	2	1	3
Shelby.....	3	12	8	7	15
Stark.....	4	2	1	5	6
St. Clair.....	15	9	15	9	24
Stephenson.....	9	4	10	3	13
Tazewell.....	19	.....	4	15	19
Union.....	7	9	12	4	16
Vermilion.....	1	21	15	7	22
Wabash.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Warren.....	14	.....	7	7	14
Washington.....	7	.....	4	3	7
Wayne.....	10	9	6	13	19
White.....	7	2	2	7	9
Whiteside.....	9	11	13	7	20
Will.....	33	.....	19	14	33
Williamson.....	.....	9	8	1	9
Winnebago.....	18	2	14	6	20
Woodford.....	6	5	5	6	11
Total.....	1,832	329	1,251	910	2,161

A glance at the above table will show that almost half of this number came from Cook county, and that the investigation in all, without exception, was according to the old jury system. To the country districts, therefore, belongs the credit of having first carried into effect a humane and wise law.

In glowing contrast to the record of Cook county stands that of Clark county which committed its fifteen (15) cases upon the judgment of medical commissioners.

The reader no doubt will be astonished that the method of adjudging the insane is so diametrically opposite in different counties.

Why should Cook county adopt the jury system exclusively, and Clark county the other method? It cannot be that all the Cook county cases were so markedly insane that their perturbed condition was noticeable to an ordinary observer. Neither is it probable that the abnormal mental condition of the fifteen individuals from Clark county could only be determined by physicians. The reason for the diverse methods employed must be attributed in a large measure to the interpretation of the law by the various county judges. We know from personal knowledge this to be the fact. Clause 5 of the Lunacy Act states that "Inquests in lunacy shall be by jury."

The following clause (No. 6) provides that "Where no jury is demanded and the circumstances of the case are such that there appears to the judge to be no occasion for the impaneling of a jury, or that a trial by jury would for any reason be inexpedient or improper, the judge shall appoint a commission of two qualified physicians in regular and active practice, who are residents of the county, to be chosen by himself on account of their known competency and integrity, who shall make a personal examination of the patient and file with the clerk of the court a report in writing, verified by affidavit, of the result of their inquiries, together with their conclusions and recommendations. The commissioners herein provided for shall have power to administer oaths and take sworn testimony."

Clauses 9 and 10 also refer to commissioners.

Clause 9. "The jury or commission, as the case may be, shall furnish to the court in writing answers to such interrogatories as may be contained in a form to be prescribed by the State Commissioners of Public Charities, and shall certify that the same are correct to the best of their knowledge and belief, which interrogatories shall be submitted to the medical member or members of the jury or commission of the court."

Clause 10. "The court may, if not satisfied with the finding of the jury or commission, set the same aside and dismiss the proceedings or order another inquest."

This apparent discrepancy of the sections quoted has given rise to contradictory opinions. Some judges claim that Clause 5 annuls the others referred to; others again maintain that the

meaning of the act, its true spirit, its essence can only be determined by the light which the context affords. These difficulties would not have arisen if the bill, as originally presented and ordered to first reading, would have been passed. Clause 5, as first drafted, left the selection of jury or commission to the discretion of the county judge in these words:

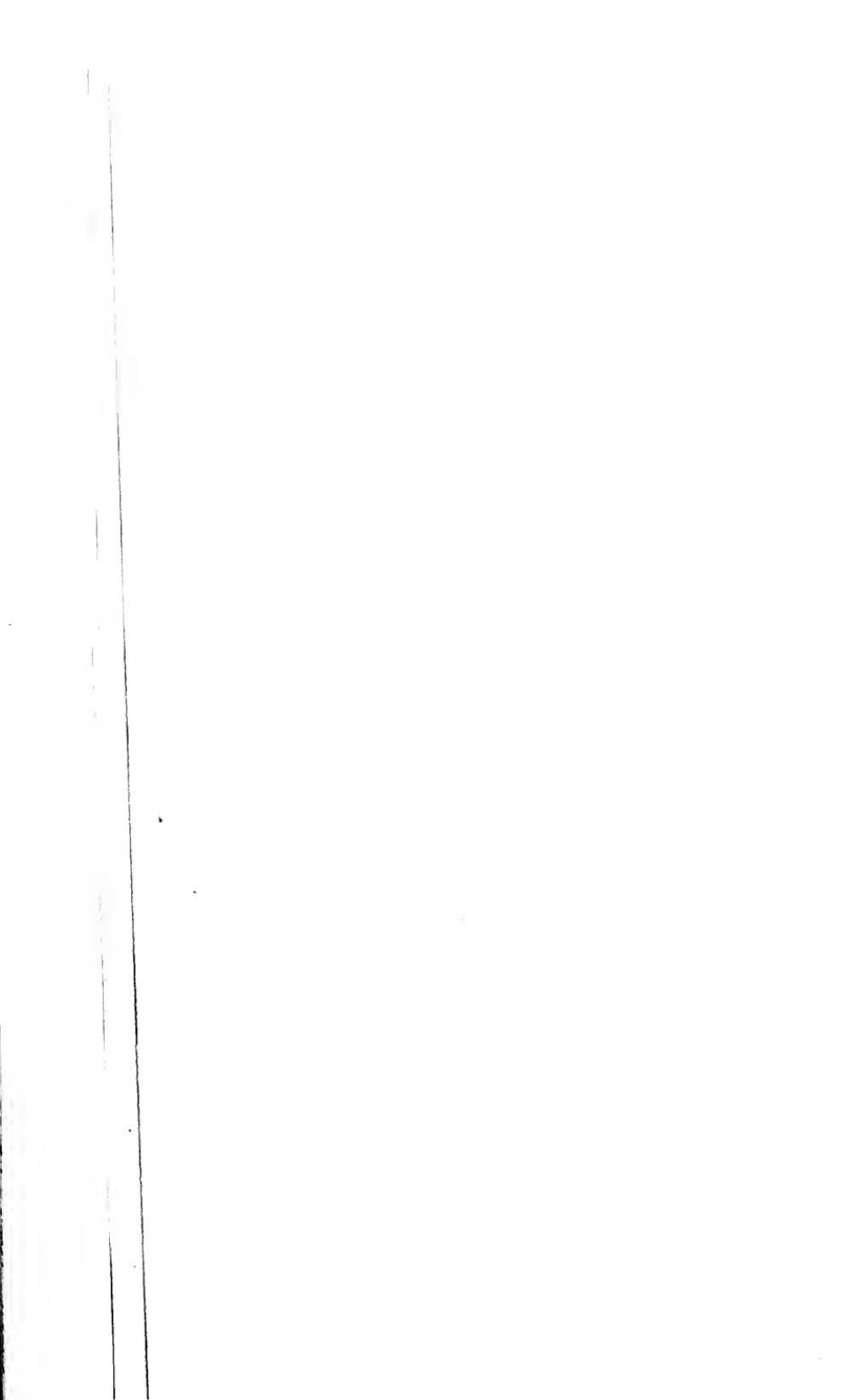
"Inquests in lunacy shall be by jury or commission, at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, that such inquests shall always be by jury, when a jury shall be demanded by the person alleged to be insane or by any person acting in his interest. It shall be the duty of the court in such cases to appoint competent counsel to appear at the inquest for the person alleged to be insane, and the court shall fix the fee to be allowed therefor, and the same shall be taxed as costs and collected as is herein provided in respect to other costs in proceedings in inquest in lunacy."

Another insurmountable obstacle in the minds of some jurists is the question as to the constitutionality of the law. This question can only be decided by the Supreme Court. Until brought to their notice by due process of law, we urge that the present act be amended by including in paragraph 5 the remainder of the sentence as it appeared in the first draft of the bill. The reasons which induce us to make this recommendation have been forcibly outlined in Chapter 2 of the twelfth biennial report of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

THE NECESSITY OF CONSTRUCTING ANOTHER HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The need of another insane hospital must be evident to any one who has beheld the poor accommodations accorded to the insane detained in the county poor-houses. The best authorities the world over are unanimous in their opinion regarding the necessity of state care for these defective individuals. The four institutions which now exist accommodate 5,000 patients, fully 2,000 more are scattered throughout the State and should, in our judgment, find lodgment in State buildings thoroughly equipped for their care and treatment. For further particulars regarding the construction of building and the most advanced methods for the care and treatment of the patients and other matters relating to the subject of insanity, we refer to the excellent reports prepared at the suggestion of Governor Altgeld by the superintendent and medical staff of the State lunatic asylums. They have appeared in print under the heading, "Compilation of Special Reports of Superintendents of Illinois State Institutions."

Another institution with a capacity of 1,000 beds for the care of both chronic and acute cases requires the immediate attention of the legislature. In order to obtain an adequate expression of opinion of salient features which are involved in the erection of such an edifice, the following letter was sent to authorities in this and foreign countries:



Answers to the Circular of the State Board of Charities with Reference to the Construction of a New Insane Hospital.

Answer from	State care for All the Insane	State Hospital for Insane	What Percentage of Patients can Work on the Farm	Insanity of a Separate Institution for Epileptics	Boarding-out System	Established State Hospital for Epileptics	Established State Hospital for Epileptics	Remarks
Dr. Lübeck, Bielefeld, Germany (epileptic colony)	State care preferred by under 2000 patients	Not desirable, because it deprives the other hospitals of a working force, prevent forms of disease (farm, shape, etc.)	Depends on the population, in the larger towns	Inevitable	Not practicable	All Scherbitz hospitals supervised by one person	Established in 1906	Established in 1906
Dr. Kellie, Lüneburg (Epileptische Anstalt)		Two special institutions exist in the region of Lüneburg, besides one for epileptics		Causes very bad effect for an epileptic colony	Causes very bad effect for an epileptic colony	Established in 1906	Established in 1906	Established in 1906
Dr. M. G. Gruen, (Higher authority)	State care preferable by the author, especially by competent Inspectors is to the fact that it is very difficult to stimulate the care of the patients and induce the authorities and the work of the medical staff	Opposed to the principle of private institutions	Up to one hundred	Not practicable	Not practicable	Established in 1906	Established in 1906	Established in 1906
Dr. Zinn, son of, Elbersewahl near Berlin	State care preferred	Special hospital for the chronic and manic epileptics recommended, he has promised	Between 50 and 60 percent	Forces special wards for epileptics	Not practicable in America	Established in 1906	Established in 1906	Established in 1906
J. P. Myers, State Board of Charities, Ohio	State care	Board opposed to incurable hospital	From 50 to 70 percent employed at something	The institution for epileptics found at 1880 at Garfield, will ultimately receive all the epileptics in the country	Not practicable unless families of former patients could be brought in to take care of 1000 patients each family	Refers to his reports on the progress of the institution	Refers to his reports on the progress of the institution	Refers to his reports on the progress of the institution
Henry M. Bond, Sup't of Johns Hopkins	State care essential	Refers to New York experience	Less expensive hospital may be better for incurables	10 to 15 percent male patients can work on the farm 20 percent female patients can be employed to gardens, laundry, etc.	Separate institutions for epileptics desirable as a relief to insane hospital	Prived in part success in Wisconsin sets up there are enough separated families of good breeding	Pavilion plan	Pavilion plan
Dr. Wise, St. Lawrence Hospital, New York	State care	Less expensive buildings for incurables, but on the same plan	30 percent of male patients can work on the farm	It will be better the hospital from an incurable population having a bad effect upon the system	Not a success in this country	Central hospital with hot beds for each sex for acute and chronic cases	Refers to his reports	Refers to his reports
Dr. Edwards, Kalamazoo	State care		Might be cheaper	50 percent employed 25 patients hospitalized on a farm 5 miles from hospital of Michigan 25 per cent	Not a success here	Refers to his reports		
Dr. Edward F. Wells, Chicago	State care essential, like experience in Illinois	New York, Michigan and Penn equal population of incurables, but the buildings for incurables are very cheap they are not safe, and fat employment is preferable not needed for non-epileptic who are otherwise safe they are not very remediable	About 50 per cent of the males are non-epileptics should be retained in the hospital. An institution for epileptics should be built in the same town, but it is not possible to separate them from the patients in the same town which cannot be given them in asylums	Not practicable or successful in this country	Not practicable or successful in this country	Buildings in four groups, i.e. one for each sex for acute and chronic cases. Referring to one in three stories, for both sexes, in which the building which was submitted to the board for permission to build, was accepted	Refers to paper on "Hospitals for Incurables" in 1886, before the Insane, Men, Scrope and Design, Boston, and the paper on "Hospitals for the Insane" in the same year	Refers to paper on "Hospitals for Incurables" in 1886, before the Insane, Men, Scrope and Design, Boston, and the paper on "Hospitals for the Insane" in the same year
Dr. Horst, Alt Scherbitz	State care by all means moment and human	More expensive	Acute and chronic cases to be cared for in the same institution, but the chronic in separate, object buildings with less expensive care	9 to 10 per cent occupied in colony	Special colony for epileptics rather desirable	Boarding-out system questionable	Colleges containing 1000 patients in Illinois cases 500-600 housed in one building	Refers to Dr. Kellie's paper on "The Great Institutions in Verbindung mit dem öffentlichen und privaten Betrieb" and the article appearing in the "Zeitung für Psychiatrie und Neurologie" by Alt Scherbitz, von Dr. Albrecht Kellie
Dr. G. W. Jacoby, New York	State care only	Cheaper but substantial hospitals for incurables (New Pennsylvania hospital for the chronic insane)	About 30 to 35 per cent of male patients 18 to 20 per cent of female patients	Special institutions for epileptics to avoid deleterious influences of one class of patients upon the other	Decidedly impracticable in this country	(a) For largely acute cases, the block system with special observation rooms, best results (b) In the plan of organization, building sections in England, and New York, and New York at White Plains, New York (c) Hospital for chronic insane, large and small as at present in Alt Scherbitz	Refers to Dr. Kellie's paper on "The Great Institutions in Verbindung mit dem öffentlichen und privaten Betrieb" and the article appearing in the "Zeitung für Psychiatrie und Neurologie" by Alt Scherbitz, von Dr. Albrecht Kellie	Refers to Dr. Kellie's paper on "The Great Institutions in Verbindung mit dem öffentlichen und privaten Betrieb" and the article appearing in the "Zeitung für Psychiatrie und Neurologie" by Alt Scherbitz, von Dr. Albrecht Kellie

"The State of Illinois has about 7,000 insane in public and charitable institutions. 5,000 are cared for in State hospitals, the remaining 2,000 are in hospitals and wards of the poor-houses of the counties.

Governor Altgeld decided in 1892 that the existing State hospitals should not be enlarged, but that a new hospital should be built. In order to avail ourselves of the most advanced thought, and of recent experience, we beg to address to you the following circular containing a number of questions to which you will be kind enough to give us an answer from your personal experience:

Would you prefer care of the incurable in county hospitals and poor-houses at the expense of the counties, to care at the expense of the State, either with mere State supervision or with concentration of those patients in State hospitals?

Does the difference in the needs between curable and incurable patients justify the construction of a less expensive hospital for the chronic incurable?

What percentage of patients do you judge fit for work on a farm (after the plan of Alt-Scherbitz in Germany)? First, male; second, female.

Is a separate institution for epileptics desirable, and to what extent will it relieve the insane hospitals?

Is the Scotch boarding-out system feasible in this country?

Which is, to your knowledge, the best plan for hospital of a thousand patients?

First. For largely acute cases. (What percentage of those cases would require special medical care and nursing in real hospital wards and watch-wards, after the arrangement of Doctor Scholtz in Bremen, compared allg. zeitschr f Psychiatrie Vol. 50).

Second. Hospital for chronic patients."

The answers to the above were pregnant with good advice and the results of years of experience. We submit a number of them in a condensed form. (See Table).

It will be observed that the prevailing thought is to improve the surroundings of the insane by placing them under state control. To construct the buildings after the pattern of Alt-Scherbitz which tends to overcome the penitentiary appearance and impressions so painfully pronounced in most of our institutions. To replace in most instances methods of restraint by the substitution of means of employment and outdoor pursuits which are prone to stimulate into healthy activity all of the functions of the body. Another noteworthy feature which of late years has come into prominence as a means of rendering more efficient, the attempts at restoring the perturbed mind to its normal condition, is the establishment of a nurses' training school. The cure of insanity depends largely on influences exerted over the mind. The employment of drugs plays but a small factor in reaching the desired end. Everything depends upon psychic effects which must

in a large measure be called forth by the individuals under whose constant supervision the patients are placed. It will therefore be apparent that these attendants must be well instructed to perform their duties. The diverse nature of insanity demands a variety of methods, depending upon the individuality of the patient.

A great evil which exists in large institutions is the stereotyped and uniform regimen to which the mentally diseased are subjected. This is largely due to the insufficient number of attendants and to their lack of preliminary training. The system now in vogue in general hospitals, namely, that of educating a competent corps of nurses, should be introduced into the hospitals for the insane. It would redound to the credit of the State, and, by restoring to reason a larger percentage of the insane, probably would prove an economical measure.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

All measures toward reform in the treatment of the insane will prove an utter failure until the manner of appointing the medical staff is radically changed.

The superintendent and head of the institution must possess not only the requisite medical skill to fit him for the care and supervision of the patients entrusted to him, but he must also be endowed with executive qualities to maintain a business-like organization and to exact well-disciplined service from a large personnel. Burdened as he is by multitudinous duties, he naturally is obliged to delegate the treatment of the patient to the medical assistants. To them is entrusted the diagnosis of the mental complaint and its subsequent treatment. Upon them rest great responsibilities.

Medical assistants are ordinarily appointed through political or other influences. The superintendent is often not consulted in the matter, but is forced to submit to the dictates of others, whose only concern is to obtain a job for some influential friend. Persons absolutely unfit, both by education and character, are thus thrust upon the institutions to the detriment of its insane inmates.

The number of physicians in our State asylums is inadequate; one for every four or five hundred patients. It is commonly acknowledged that one medical man should take care of no more than two hundred. Routine and careless treatment is thus avoided. The individuality of each case can be more readily studied. The now overburdened physician has but little time at his disposal for further improvement and recreation.

The isolated position of the asylums is another source of danger to the medical mind. Far distant from medical centres, cut off from associations with scientific men, deprived in this manner of the stimulus necessary to further improvement and original research, his ardor is allowed either to lie dormant or absolutely to die out for want of encouragement.

A laboratory well equipped exists in but one of our State asylums. Its value cannot be overestimated. It is a necessary adjunct. The practical results obtained in medicine are the outcome of the applications of scientific research and investigations. The latest improvements in surgery were only possible after the un-

tiring labors of a Pasteur and Koch. The cure for diphtheria and hydrophobia depended upon the cultivation of bacteriology. Practitioners have neither the time nor the special qualifications to devote to strictly scientific pursuits. A specialist is necessary. A pathologist well trained and endowed with the proper zeal is needed for this work. His presence will also have a stimulative effect on the medical staff. If ambitious, he will imbue others with such a spirit for earnest and conscientious work that enthusiasm will be awakened. No individual can perform labor creditably unless he is devoted to his vocation. This is especially true in the calling of a physician. Constant and untiring research is an essential feature of his life. Science is ever making such rapid strides that to keep abreast of the times requires uninterrupted study.

To remain at a standstill means stagnation, deterioration. The introduction of staff meetings, for the purposes of consultation and discussions of medical themes and analysis of cases, will also call into life taste for more thorough examinations of and conscientious devotion to the patients. These various reasons induced the State Board of Charities to issue a circular letter to the trustees of the four State asylums requesting them in order, to improve upon the present methods, to appoint for each hospital a pathologist and a number of internes.

General hospitals, the world over, have for years given recent graduates of medicine an opportunity to get a practical knowledge of their profession by employing them as assistants to the medical staff. Residing as they do in the hospital, and being called upon to perform certain services to the sick, under the supervision of the physician in charge, they obtain ample opportunities of acquiring useful knowledge and of profiting by the experience of their older and better-informed superiors. The patients, on the other hand, have constantly at hand well-educated assistants who are intelligently carrying out whatever orders may be given by the attending surgeons. This system of internes is doubly beneficial. Again, a certain amount of routine clerical work, as writing up the histories of the patients, keeping daily record of their condition, etc., is performed by the interne, and relieves the attending physician of useless and unimportant labor, giving him time for more important work and self-improvement.

The appointment of internes must be absolutely free from prejudice and preferment of all kinds. The ablest only are worthy of these positions, for they alone are capable of profiting by the advantages allotted to them. They only possess the qualifications which will insure earnest efforts and arouse a desire for progress. These competitive examinations should be free to all senior medical students of medical schools in the State of Illinois and to all Illinois practitioners of not more than five years' standing. Those senior students who succeed in obtaining sufficiently high marks to become internes should only then be accepted as such after having received their doctor degree from their respective colleges. The closing of the college year varies in different institutions. To induce a sufficiently

large number of students to compete, before returning to their homes, the examinations should be held before May, and the successful candidates be assigned to their duties a few months later, after the final college examinations have taken place. All efforts should be made to place the examinations on a strictly impartial footing. The internes should receive, besides their board and lodging, a small monthly salary. They should be expected to serve at least one year, and be permitted to fill vacancies occurring in the staff of assistants. This system, if rigidly enforced, will be one step towards the introduction of a system of civil service reform in the medical corps of our institutions, which can only be associated with the highest benefit to all parties concerned. It will secure for the State a perfect medical service, and for the ambitious student untold opportunities for acquiring scientific and practical attainments.

THE CARE OF EPILEPTICS.

Authorities calculate the proportion of epileptics at from 1 in 500 to 1 in 650 of the population, making already in this State about 8,000 epileptics, from whom the class of dependent epileptics must be constantly recruited.

There are already in the care of the public at least ten per cent. of this number, of whom there are in the four State hospitals for insane as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Kankakee.....	68	31	99
Elgin.....	30	24	54
Jacksonville.....	65	26	91
Anna.....	83	35	118
In Cook County Asylum.....	42	30	72
Total	288	146	434

The testimony of superintendents and physicians satisfies us that a large proportion of the epileptics in the hospitals for the insane could be cared for outside of the locked wards of the asylums with equal safety to the community, far greater comfort to the epileptics, and at least no greater cost to the taxpayers. There are, perhaps, none insane all the time, many are in no legal sense insane at all, and their sufferings are certainly aggravated by being considered insane and classed as insane. While we do not undertake to say that all insane epileptics should be cared for outside the insane hospital, we are satisfied that many could well live elsewhere.

In the School for Feeble-Minded there are about 125 epileptic children. The remainder of dependent epileptics are in the care of the counties. It is reasonable to suppose that there are at least as many epileptic children among the 600 applications for admission to the school as are now there. In fact, there are probably more, as the School for Feeble-Minded is not intended for epileptics, and must give feeble-minded children the preference. We are, therefore, justified in believing that there are at least 250 epileptic children of school age either in care of the State or urgently in need of such care. As the School for Feeble-Minded Children is now crowded far beyond its proper capacity, and has more applications than it has inmates, we feel that it is time to

determine upon a policy in the care of this class of children and to make a change in method, should any be found desirable. Our judgment is in favor of caring for epileptic children apart from feeble-minded children, because:

1. They should receive different medical care, with a view to mitigation, or cure if possible.

2. They need special diet and supervision.

The most careful examination which we have been able to make has convinced us that for the general care of epileptics, no plan has been proposed so humane and so scientific as the colony plan. We cannot do better than quote Dr. Frederick Petersen, whose great knowledge of this subject makes his statements authoritative, as to the conditions he regards as desirable for the care of epileptics:

"There is but one kind of institution which can meet the case of those who suffer from this disease. No asylum, no large hospital, no single vast building in a great city, is appropriate for the purpose. It must be an establishment combining many unusual features. It must have schools and teachers for the education of the young epileptics; it must have offices, shops of all kinds, dairy farm, gardens and granaries—for, as they grow up, these patients should acquire trades or professions. It must have a group of small hospital and asylum buildings, where such as are sick or mentally infirm may be cared for; it must have skilled physicians; it must have a church, a theater and gymnasium, and a bathing establishment; it must have, finally, a pathological laboratory, presided over by the keenest pathologist obtainable, so that in the course of time a cause and a cure may be discovered for this terrible disease. Such a place would not be a hospital in the ordinary sense of the term—it would be a village in itself, a colony for epileptics."

As is well known, the colony method has been tried abroad. Its most prominent exponent is the Bielefeld Colony in Westphalia, which has been in operation twenty-five years, and has grown until it now cares for 1,100 persons, upon an estate of 1,350 acres. Out of 2,407 cases received, 156 are said to have recovered and 450 to have improved. Its support comes from voluntary contributions, receipts from private patients and from public authorities. It has been successfully carried on by Pastor Bodelschwingh. Deaconesses and deacons have the nursing in charge, and the colony is divided into a large number of households, each with a competent head. Among the occupations followed are carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, saddlery, basket-making, baking, pharmacy, book-binding and printing, farming and brick-making. Provision is made for epileptics of every grade. As an industrial colony it furnishes work to all who can perform it, but it has also departments for custodial cases, for children who are teachable and for the insane. This is a private charity carried on by devout people under the direction of Pastor Bodelschwingh. The simplicity and

economy found here, together with the admirable decentralization as shown by the number of households, make it worthy our careful study.

Ohio already has an institution for the care of epileptics; New York has purchased the magnificent Sonyea estate of 1,872 acres for a colony; the subject has been much discussed in this State by physicians and medical societies, and there is already considerable popular interest felt in it.

The freedom of life, and yet the needful separation, the opportunity for employment and even self-support for the patients commend the colony plan to us. Above all, the hope that the best medical care and the acute study of a large number of cases of this disease so grouped together may furnish knowledge as to the cause and cure of this distressing malady leads us to believe that the colony is not only immediately a humane measure, but that it is prospectively a public economy.

The lack of proper facilities for caring for the feeble-minded and epileptic children is a matter of general knowledge, being felt in every county in the State. Believing as we do that the epileptic colony affords us the most reasonable and humane means of providing for a large proportion of these feeble-minded children, that it will in some degree relieve our hospitals for insane, and believing also that it affords the most humane and reasonable method of caring for the adult epileptics, who are now and must increasingly be dependent upon public or private support, we respectfully recommend that immediate steps be taken to create an epileptic colony. And we hereby further recommend, in pursuance of this purpose, that the legislature at once appoint a commission to select a suitable site for such a colony.

THE COUNTIES.

The smallness of the appropriation at the disposal of this board has made the complete annual visitation of the counties, required by law, impossible, and it also makes us unable to present the county statistics of almshouses, out-door relief and jails, which have heretofore been returned biennially. We cannot here enter into a complete discussion of the county jails and almshouses, but are obliged to confine ourselves to those matters—chiefly regarding the dependent classes—which appear to us most urgent at this time. Members of the board have visited 77 counties, leaving 25 unvisited, and Cook county has been visited repeatedly.

JAILS.

While we are not prepared to discuss the jails in detail in this report, we have visited a considerable number in different parts of the State and have been deeply impressed by the general presence of certain conditions to which previous reports of this board have called attention, but for which public opinion has not demanded remedies.

The jail structures vary greatly. There are remaining some jails of the earliest type—absolutely unfit for the reception of human beings; but which are being gradually replaced by modern buildings, with steel cell-houses, plumbing, steam heat and electric light, which are in some instances the best residences in the respective towns. In many counties prisoners are better fed, lodged and cared for than almshouse's inmates. This is largely because the jails are in town, and are subject to a constant incidental inspection, while the almshouse is isolated and its condition unknown.

All our jails, save in Cook county, receive cases of real or supposed insanity pending disposition of the same. In some counties there are special cells or rooms for the insane, while in others they are placed upon the common corridor. Many jailors and sheriffs need instruction in the care of the insane. In fact, the comfort or discomfort, the propriety or inhumanity of the care of prisoners or insane depends not more upon the character of the jail than upon the character of the jailor.

All our jails are conducted upon the vicious plan of allowing prisoners to spend their days together upon a common corridor.

In the present crowded state of Cook County Jail this is inevitable, but it could be avoided in many of the counties. Not only are mature prisoners allowed to spend their days together, but in most counties young boys are placed with the adults. Public sentiment is not yet against this practice, many persons upholding it upon the ground that it is cruel to isolate prisoners. In some counties the separate provision for women is so slight as to be indecent. The testimony of all who have given intelligent thought to the matter is that the association of prisoners results only in the spread of criminal learning.

As we shall point out later, we trust that the auxiliary visitors in the various counties will be able to diffuse a better public understanding of the proper care of prisoners, which is essential to a wise jail management.

As the conditions of Cook county are unique, by reason of the city population of Chicago, we discuss its provisions for dependents apart from the other counties.

IN REGARD TO SEVENTY-SIX COUNTIES—Seven were visited by our lamented member, Mr. Geo. H. Dieckmann, and his report is on file in our office. The report upon the remaining sixty-nine is also filed in our office, and we submit here merely certain observations upon the almshouses which bear upon the recommendations we have to offer.

I. AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE INSANE IN THE ALMSHOUSES.

In the almshouses of fifteen counties there were no insane at the time of visits. These counties were:

Richland, Boone, Williamson, Hardin, Wabash,	Lawrence, Christian, Pope, Hamilton, Edwards,	Henderson, Jefferson, Saline, White, Clay.
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In fifty-four counties there were 657 insane persons, as follows:

Jo Daviess, Mason, McLean, Knox, Warren, Stark, Bureau, Perry, Randolph, Washington, Union, Alexander, Jackson, Massac, Pulaski, Johnson, Gallatin, Edgar,	Kane, Tazewell, Woodford, LaSalle, Marshall, Peoria, DeKalb, Vermilion, Iroquois, Clark, Crawford, Cumberland, Coles, Douglas, Champaign, Piatt, Ford, McDonough,	Stephenson, Lee, Whiteside, Rock Island, Mercer, Hancock, Schuyler, Fulton, Ogle, Carroll, Winnebago, Jasper, Kankakee, Lake, McHenry, Du Page, Wayne, Logan.
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Of these 657 persons, 43 were kept constantly locked in small rooms--not in wards--six were kept in some form of mechanical restraint.

In addition to the above 657, there were seven insane persons kept in the jail of Bureau county, making 663 insane persons in the care of these counties.

The insane in the care of the counties may be divided into two classes--those who have less freedom than in the State institutions, and those who have more. Of the above, 56 who are kept locked in small rooms, or in restraint, or in jail, probably none would be secluded from the other inmates of a ward in a State hospital, or would be kept in restraint save for brief and occasional periods, if at all, in an institution properly equipped, and with proper physicians and attendants.

The greatest hardship, in cases of confinement of this sort, arises from the lack of attendants. Rock Island, Kane, LaSalle, Peoria and Knox have some paid service for their insane, but in no county, unless it be Knox, does it approximate the personal attentions given in hospitals. In most counties, some pauper inmate is in charge.

This necessitates the keeping of inmates like prisoners, in cells or rooms, and it requires the furnishing of the cells with closet seats, which are never wholesome, and which, in many cases, are inexpressibly offensive, and pollute a large building.

It is hardly necessary to say that such confinement reacts upon the patients, making them more troublesome and more wretched the longer they are locked up.

It entails appalling filth upon the insane themselves, beside creating in every almshouse where such patients are thus kept a center of hideousness, and forcing an indifference to human suffering upon superintendents which cannot but result in a lowered standard of humanity in dealing with all pauper inmates.

In Crawford county almshouse an insane woman was found locked in a bare room, without fire, in December, scantily dressed in cotton, no shoes, one stocking on, very filthy in habit, and cared for only by men. This patient had been returned from the State Hospital at Anna, as being within the law, "not unusually troublesome or filthy." At our request she was again admitted to Anna, and is now there, and, although completely demented, is tidy, properly dressed, never in restraint or seclusion, or treated otherwise than is the regular ward patient. The superintendent states: "Upon the whole, she is better than the average of her class."

In Champaign county almshouse an insane man was kept locked in a cell and allowed to go out in steel hobbles at times.

In DuPage almshouse an insane woman was found locked in room without fire in January, lying on a mattress on a cot, without sheets or pillows, scantily covered, half undressed, her person and the bed very dirty and neglected in appearance. It is said that she is treacherous and mischievous, and must be kept locked. This case is one returned from Elgin.

In Iroquois county almshouse an old man, who is suicidal, is kept locked in, or shackled and tied to a tree in summer, or in winter is shackled and chained, so as to allow him to be near the fire. It was especially stated that he was all right when somebody was with him; that he sawed wood or did any ordinary work well, if the superintendent or some responsible person could be with him. It is evident that his fate would be much less harsh in a State hospital.

In Bureau county seven insane men were found in the jail, some of whom had been there many months. Among them was one patient, who had been confined two months, locked in a cell. He would not wear any clothing, and was bedded twice a day with straw. This patient was transferred to the State hospital, a few days after our visit, at our request. He improved for a time, and was kept clothed by restraining his hands. He died suddenly about two months later.

The insane department of the Bureau county almshouse was over-full, and for this reason these insane patients were compelled to stay in the jail. The condition of the remaining six was pitiful. It is fair to say that this county is now building an excellent modern house for her insane.

In Edgar county almshouse, while only one person was kept locked during the day, and he not always, several patients were locked at night in a building whose foulness can scarcely be exaggerated. There were seats in the cell, leading by pipe to boxes upon the ground, and as there was no provision for flushing, the odor was almost beyond endurance.

In McLean county almshouse six men were kept constantly locked. One woman, an epileptic and insane, who was to be transferred to the state hospital after the birth of her child, was kept in a barred room.

In Lake county almshouse four men were kept locked in basement cells, one always barefoot, all uncleanly and miserable in appearance.

In Jo Daviess county almshouse there were five insane and one epileptic kept constantly locked in cells in the insane building. There was a water closet in each cell, but the force pump supplying the building had been out of order more than a year, so that all the water for every purpose was carried. The odor was offensive beyond description. It is impossible to describe the filth in which these people lay. There was a sufficient hot air furnace, but as the cells had solid doors and heavily wired transoms, they were not warm at time of visit, in January.

These instances have been taken, not because they are singular, but because they are typical. The present law provides that superintendents of insane hospitals must return chronic patients to counties, if necessary to make room for recent cases, and there is no county in the State, whatever its almshouse population today, whether it have insane inmates or not, which may not have

just such cases returned to it to-morrow; and there are very few counties which can be said to be able to care for them properly. Many of the worst cases cited above had been returned from the State hospitals. Under the present law, State hospitals cannot legally return cases which are "violent, dangerous or more than usually troublesome or filthy," but it must be remembered, as shown above, that cases which can be kept in order in the hospital degenerate in the almshouse. Our insane population is daily increasing, and greater numbers must be constantly returned so long as we have county care.

Nor is the above intended to be a reflection upon those in charge of these patients. In no case have we reason to believe that superintendents have failed to do their duty, as well as they know how. Skilled attendance and proper equipment cannot be furnished in every county for a few patients, and whatever may be the defects of our almshouses, the failure to provide for this class of patients is one which it is not reasonable to expect the counties to make good.

The condition of the insane, in the majority of cases where they mingle freely with the sane inmates, varies as the conditions of the various almshouses vary. In every case, with two or three exceptions, the food and clothing and lodging are far inferior to that in the State hospitals. Patients are transferred to the counties after years of residence in State hospitals, where they were under constant supervision and were kept clean and warm without effort, in buildings provided with every modern appliance. Such patients cannot but suffer when they enter almshouses where there is no more responsible attendance than that of a pauper inmate detailed for the purpose, and where the buildings are bare and primitive and too often untidy, and they are flung upon their own resources to compete with the rest of the pauper population for their share of the scant comforts afforded.

Sometimes, in the case of insane and imbecile women, this neglect has most horrifying results, as the following instances show. In many of the almshouses, in the list visited, the care and supervision is such that with the same class of inmates, no better result could be hoped for. Moreover, these visits discovered only what was then in evidence, and it is not reasonable to suppose that such instances are unique or without precedent.

In one county, an imbecile woman, twelve years in the almshouse, has with her a child—a girl—two years old.

In another county, a woman who had been adjudged insane, but committed to the almshouse to await the birth of her child; the child was several months old at the time of visit, but the woman was still at the almshouse, because she was again pregnant.

In another, a feeble-minded woman has a 2-year-old child, whose father was an insane inmate.

Again, the case of a feeble-minded young woman inmate was of the same character as the above.

If humanity cannot furnish an argument strong enough to take this class of women and girls at once and permanently into the care of the State, certainly economy should influence those deaf to gentler reasons.

It is self-evident that all insane patients who cannot be trusted out of doors without an attendant can be better cared for in State institutions than in the county institutions. This class must be kept under lock, as we have stated above, and are usually painfully neglected of necessity. This includes not only those mentioned above as locked in small rooms, but a varying number, approximately 130, who are kept locked in wards in the larger counties, and who, from lack of attendants and equipment, have at best no further exercise than can be given in an airing court.

There are probably 250 to 400 patients in the counties visited, who are treated in all essential respects like sane persons, who do not run away, who work faithfully, when able, and many of whom are as cleanly and decent in their dress and habits as their surroundings will permit. There are certain almshouses where this class of insane are well enough cared for, so far as their physical needs are concerned. There is, of course, always the question whether persons who have been self-supporting and self-respecting citizens, and have lost that character solely through mental disease, should be classed with paupers.

There are other almshouses, and these are numerically the far greater proportion, where the insane, whatever their state of mind, must endure great privations, and in turn add to the discomforts of the sane paupers.

It is our belief that no counties should keep any insane, unless the provision for them is such as to be approved by this Board, or by some other supervising body.

II. THE EPILEPTICS IN THE ALMSHOUSES.

This class are of all ages. There were, at the date of visit, 113 in forty-four of the sixty-nine counties visited. In twenty-three counties there were none. The epileptic cases are difficult to manage in the almshouse. The younger cases, it seems clear, should be separated from the ordinary almshouse population, and should be placed where they could have:

- 1st. Such medical care as might either cure or mitigate their disease.
- 2d. Such diet as would modify their seizures.
- 3d. Such teaching and occupation as they could profit by.
- 4th. Due separation.

III. THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The usual almshouse population is, of course, deficient mentally, and it is difficult for an ordinary person to draw exact distinc-

tions between the various grades of idiocy and imbecility, especially when the persons have had no training. Probably a majority of such cases of mature years should be continued to be cared for in the almshouses. But there seems no room to question, upon grounds of humanity and economy alike, that all teachable children of feeble mind should be cared for in the School for Feeble-Minded, and that the girls should have permanent custodial protection.

There were, at time of visit, idiotic or imbecile children who are plainly improvable, in the following counties: Kane, Douglas, Ford, Lake, Edgar, Peoria, Fulton, Lawrence, Winnebago, Saline, Johnson, McDonough, Pope, Clay, Williamson. Nine are girls and ten are boys. One girl is 16 and one boy is 16. The average is about 11 years. Several are epileptic. These facts emphasize the need of further State provision for feeble-minded.

IX. PRESENCE OF CHILDREN.

There is no law in this State that prevents the presence of children in the poorhouse, and although there is a growing public sentiment against the practice, it has not gained strength enough to obtain such legislation as New York and Pennsylvania and other states have enacted.

The expensiveness of rearing children in the almshouse cannot be better illustrated than by the instance of a family seen in one of the best almshouses in the State, consisting of a grandmother (A), and married daughter (B) with husband and three children. It was stated that A had come to the almshouse when the daughter was a few months old, and had lived there ever since, and had brought the daughter up there. The daughter married an inmate—a drunkard—and had been away five years, had now come back with her husband and three children. While away, the county had helped them every winter and she had begged.

In the same almshouse, at the same time, was a woman with two children. This woman came seven years before, when sick with typhoid fever, staid three years. She then married an inmate (X), a man who was raised at the almshouse. They were away four years, during which time they cared for themselves. She is now back, with her two children, while the man is “looking for a job.”

Is any comment needed? If the girl B and the man X had been placed in honest, hard-working families, and grown up among self-respecting people, is it unreasonable to suppose that their families would not in turn be “upon the county?”

It is of course painful to every one to think of a child growing up in an almshouse, but it is certain that the misfortune to the child and the cost to the public are not generally recognized, or it would not be permitted. The surroundings of the child are not only poor and uncomfortable, they are in any case

those of an institution and not a home, and the child has no chance to learn unconsciously the lessons of thrift and industry which any honest home teaches. The better the almshouse, the less are the conditions like those of simple family life. The child is sent to school or not as suits the convenience or the conscience of the superintendent. In Iroquois county and Fulton county, the school directors decline to allow pauper children to attend. In Jefferson County, neither the superintendent nor the county will buy the books, and so the children are not sent.

In Fulton county, there were ten children of school age in the almshouse when visited. Two of these were not of ordinary intelligence. Of the remaining eight, not one could read and write. Seven of the children belonged to one family. They had been in the almshouse about a month at the time of visit—May, 1894. In October, 1893, they had been there about three weeks, and had been there for a month or so in 1890. In each case the parents had quarreled and separated. The woman's relatives were said to have means, and if the poor-house had not been open to these children, it is probable they would have been cared for by her friends. Certainly some less objectionable arrangement could have been made.

There were 210 children in the poor-houses of 69 counties, besides three children in Pope and one in Ford, not in almshouses but boarded out. This included children of feeble mind.

It is not necessary to point out the stigma placed upon a child by retaining him in the poorhouse. Beyond that there can be no worse school of citizenship, not even a jail, than the average almshouse. Here is idleness, stupidity, coarseness, weak criminality, an absence of wise restraint, and at the same time an irresponsible authority on the part of superintendents.

A law that no child between the ages of two and sixteen shall be permitted in the almshouse, and directing that dependent children shall be placed out in proper families, under careful inspectors, or, if necessary, placed for limited periods in institutions for children, prior to placing out, would be helpful in stopping the growth of a distinctly pauper class.

COOK COUNTY.

In Cook County, the conditions are different from those of any other county in the state, by reason of the great population of Chicago. In the country, the almshouse combines the proper work of an almshouse with that of an insane asylum and a hospital. In Cook County, these functions are divided and the county maintains an almshouse and an asylum for the insane at Dunning, and in the City of Chicago, a general hospital and a detention hospital for the care of insane persons awaiting commitment.

During the year, ending December 31, 1893, there were admitted to the Infirmary, as the almshouse at Dunning is called, 5651 persons whose nationality was divided as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
United States.....	1,650	438	2,088
Ireland	1,202	255	1,457
Germany	670	107	777
Sweden	174	28	202
Scotland.....	113	22	135
Canada	111	42	153
Austria.....	56	5	61
England.....	204	25	229
Denmark.....	50	3	53
Russia.....	33	4	37
Norway.....	63	13	106
Holland.....	20	3	23
Switzerland.....	38	3	41
France	23	5	28
Bohemia	38	20	58
Poland	56	24	80
Greece	2	—	2
Australia.....	1	—	1
Wales.....	15	—	15
Italy	38	2	40
Belgium.....	11	2	16
China	3	—	3
Hungary	3	—	3
Turkey	1	—	1
Java	2	—	2
Unknown	1	2	3
West Indies.....	—	1	1
Syria	—	2	2
Spain	1	—	1
Africa	—	1	1
Total	4,636	1,002	5,645

The population fluctuates at different seasons of the year, as shown by the following table for 1893:

NUMBER OF INMATES.

Months.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Imbeciles.	Total.
January	1,667	457	111	40	2,275
February.....	1,946	443	86	40	2,515
March	2,016	431	79	40	2,566
April.....	1,563	397	69	40	2,069
May	1,228	400	71	40	1,739
June	959	366	65	40	1,430
July.....	970	352	83	40	1,445
August.....	1,058	367	78	40	1,513
September	1,047	401	98	40	1,586
October	1,090	421	92	40	1,613
November.....	1,367	434	70	12	1,883
December	1,677	433	69	12	2,211

There were 607 deaths at the Infirmary during the year.

The average per capita cost of maintenance for the year ending December 31, 1893, was \$90.12.

During the winter months, the wards became very much overcrowded, and there is urgent need of more sleeping room. The beds and clothing have been good and sufficient whenever inspected.

There are no sitting-rooms, and as inmates must remain constantly upon the wards, it is difficult to maintain wholesome conditions on the most crowded.

The cleanliness preserved is admirable and remarkable in view of the difficulties encountered. There should be a small isolation hospital.

The children of school age are sent to school. It is most unfortunate that any children over two years of age are here, but so long as the law permits their admission, it cannot be avoided. They are on a sunny ward and are as well cared for as possible, under the circumstances. It is needless to say that the associations are demoralizing.

In our opinion, the lack of proper work-shops tends to increase and render permanent a pauper class of men. All pauper inmates who are able to work should be kept employed to the reasonable limit of their strength.

The insane Asylum, upon the same grounds as the Infirmary, contained on January 1, 1893; 335 males, 445 females, total 780.

There were admitted to this Insane Asylum, for year ending December 31, 1893; 447 persons, whose nationality was divided as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States.....	77	32	109
Sweden.....	20	12	32
Ireland.....	43	31	74
Poland.....	12	1	13
France.....	3	1	4
Germany.....	53	43	96
Bohemia.....	8	3	11
Canada.....	7	6	13
Denmark.....	4		4
Norway.....	2	6	13
Italy.....	5	1	6
Scotland.....	3	2	5
Austria.....	8		8
England.....	10	8	18
Holland.....	2	1	3
Switzerland.....	3		3
Hungary.....	2		2
Russia.....	5	2	7
Portugal.....	1		1
Panama.....	1		1
China.....	1		1
Sicily.....	1		1
Corsica.....	1		1
Unknown.....	16	4	20
Australia.....		1	1
Total.....	293	154	447

The asylum has a constantly increasing population and needs more room for patients. The main building has peculiarly dark and narrow corridors, which cannot be made into wholesome living rooms. The living rooms of the cottages are light and cheerful.

The greater proportion of the cases here are incurable, and many are of a class which is cared for in the county almshouses without locking doors.

If further provision is made by Cook county, it is to be desired that the cottage plan should be extended and the buildings so placed as to allow more personal freedom.

The asylum especially needs shops and such light out-door work as women could engage in. The idleness and dullness of its wards is noticeable. The situation is of course unfortunate for extended out-door employments, save for the farm hands, but some improvement could be had even with the present limited grounds.

Through the Detention Hospital in the city of Chicago must pass in turn the insane population of Cook county. Patients are received for brief periods, awaiting commitment, and are often in the most violent stage of their malady when taken there. As physicians agree that the treatment received at this critical period has a pronounced influence upon the future recovery of patients, it is important that the care at the Detention Hospital shall be such as to aid recovery if possible. Wise and trained attendants are needed, with a resident interne, who shall be under the general direction of those physicians upon the staff of Cook County Hospital, who are most skilled in the treatment of mental disease.

It was to this end that this Board passed the following resolution at its April, 1894, meeting:

Resolved, That as a measure of humanity and economy alike, we recommend that the wards of the Detention Hospital be regarded as wards of the Cook County Hospital and placed under the care of trained nurses, who shall receive specific instructions in the care of the insane, and that a specialist upon nervous diseases be detailed from the medical staff of the Cook County Hospital as visiting physician, and that an interne be placed in the Detention Hospital.

No change in method has been made, however. Restraint is used when the attendants think best, and no restraint book was kept at time of last visit—in August, 1894. This is in plain violation of the law.

In support of this recommendation, we cite the female detention pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, New York, which is in charge of the Bellevue Training School for nurses, and is a part of the hospital. The training school gave up this pavilion on account of dissatisfaction with the pay, but took it again in October, 1894, at the request of the Bureau of Charities, at increased charges. We also call attention to the detention wards for male and female in Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia. Blockley, in particular, is instructive. The Detention Hospital is merely two small wards of the general hospital. The insane are received and kept under observation by two physicians who visit daily. The nursing care of the wards is a part of the general nursing care of the hospital. The patients are kept in bed for the most part, and are treated

as sick persons in every respect. The doors of these wards are kept locked, otherwise they are identical with the rest of the hospital.

We feel that Cook county cannot afford to maintain its present unscientific and inhumane method. Cook county provides a better building than either of the institutions referred to, and, with proper medical and nursing care, could do more to alleviate the sufferings of this class of unfortunates.

It can hardly be questioned that the greatest improvement possible in the condition of the three institutions mentioned would be to place the administration of all of them on a strict civil service basis. Such brutalities as those which resulted in the discharge from the Detention Hospital, by the Cook County Board, of two attendants, last spring, and which led to the passage of the resolution above quoted, have occurred before, and must recur, until positions are filled by qualified persons, and changes are made only for unfaithful service.

IN THE COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL there were 666 patients on hand January 1, 1895, and during the year over 11,000 cases were admitted. The nursing care of the wards of this hospital is in charge of the Illinois Training School for nurses, and it is safe to say that there is not a better nursed public hospital in the country.

The contrast between its present state and its condition before the training school furnished the nurses, is a strong argument in favor of the value of the change mentioned above.

We would suggest that the medical service would be improved if physicians were allowed to take students upon the wards. The attending physicians are unsalaried, and at present the medical service is too largely left in the hands of the internes. If physicians could take the students upon the wards it would certainly spur up the whole medical practice of the hospital.

In conclusion we would state our conviction that the administration of the Cook county charities must be made non-political to ensure the proper performance of their functions.

AUTHORITY IN THE ALMSHOUSE.

The Superintendent of the almshouse is practically absolute in his authority, and as the intelligent portion of any community takes little interest in the almshouse, and has no personal knowledge of its management, it is not strange that the use of power sometimes becomes extreme.

It is not easy to obtain exact knowledge about undue severity, but its existence is suggested by the following: A superintendent said to the writer, "How do you find that superintendents get along with inmates in discipline?" To an inquiry, in reply, as to how he managed, he answered, "I have to get out and thrash them sometimes. I have to thrash her," pointing to an old insane woman inmate.

As the best illustration of the absolute power assumed or given to the superintendents, we quote the rules of one of the largest almshouses in the State.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INMATES OF THE COUNTY FARM.

RULE I.

All patients coming to or leaving the farm shall be examined, with all clothing, etc., by the Superintendent, or those in charge, and shall obey all rules and orders of the Superintendent, or person in charge of said farm.

RULE II.

All mail coming to or leaving the farm is to be delivered to the Superintendent, and by him disposed of according to his discretion.

RULE III.

All inmates who are able to go to the table to eat shall do so quietly and orderly; and if any complaint is to be made in regard to the victuals, it shall be made to the Superintendent in a quiet manner. They shall also assist with the work connected with the farm and buildings.

RULE IV.

All inmates shall stay in the wards to which they are assigned, and will not be permitted to go from one ward to another without permission from the Superintendent.

RULE V.

There shall be no quarreling, fighting or profane swearing, or any vulgar talk by any sane patient at ANY TIME.

RULE VI.

There shall be no smoking, except in the smoking-room, except by special permission from the Superintendent.

RULE VII.

No inmate will be allowed to leave the farm in any case, unless sent by the Superintendent, or person in charge, or discharged by the county physician.

RULE VIII.

At or before eight o'clock p. m. all lights in the dining-rooms, kitchen and smoking-room shall be put out, and the lights in the halls, etc., arranged for the night. The patients shall retire not later than nine o'clock p. m., and no talking, to disturb the sleep of others, will be allowed after that time.

RULE IX.

Any inmate (of sane mind) violating any of the above rules, or spitting on the floor, or the radiators, shall be punished as the Superintendent may direct.

RULE X.

It shall be the duty of *all* employés to assist the Superintendent in enforcing the above rules.

All inmates refusing to sign contract will not receive any mail.

All visitors are requested to have an attendant.

The above rules approved this 7th day of December, 1893.

—, *Chairman of Committee.*

—, *Superintendent.*

While such power, in the hands of one superintendent, may never be abused, yet it is certainly dangerous to allow such license in general to those in control of insane persons and paupers.

DISTRICT ALMSHOUSES.

The country almshouse is obliged to combine, often under one roof, and always under one superintendant (who is usually also working a large farm,) provisions for aged paupers, children, feeble-minded of all ages, insane and sick. Many accident cases are received here because there are no hospitals. None of the county almshouses are equiped to give hospital care, and in many of them any hospital case must endure great hardship, to speak mildly. This lack of hospital care is of course expensive to the counties if patients survive. To illustrate: An almshouse was visited in June, 1894, in which a man lay sick in a room swarming with flies, hot and filthy. His wife was with him, young and able to earn her living. He was a young strong man, who had met with an accident, and had no money or friends. Both had now been a charge upon the county for many weeks. The man needed surgical treatment, but the county doctor stated that he dared not operate in so foul an atmosphere: Proper care would have cured the man and relieved the county of the support of two persons.

Again no classification is possible and all inmates must be huddled together to their discomfort. Proper separation of men and women is impossible and great evils, often most expensive to the public, ensue.

We therefore recommend that counties be empowered to unite in erecting district almshouses to accommodate not less than fifty inmates and which shall permit proper clasification and separation and provide a hospital ward. Such an almshouse can be erected in any portion of the state so as to be within reach of excellent physicians and surgeons. On the hospital side alone, it means the saving of many lives and of much expense to the public.

The district almshouse would enable the counties to hire a suitable man at a fixed salary as superintendent. At present the care of the paupers is too often let to the lowest bidder at a price per inmate, he to have all the labor he can get out of the inmates. His bid often includes clothing and the services of the doctor. It need not be pointed out that this method puts a premium upon over-working and under-feeding and insufficient clothing and neglect of the sick.

All this, when it occurs, can be obviated by the district alms-house.

STATE CARE FOR INSANE.

In view of the care of the insane now afforded by the counties, including Cook, which we have visited and which it will be seen above represents all portions of the State, we renew the recommendation—made many times before by our predecessors upon this Board—That the State assume the care of all pauper or dependent insane.

And we further recommend that, pending the carrying into effect of a proper system of State care, no insane patient who must be kept behind locked doors shall be confined in any almshouse or asylum, whose facilities for caring for such patient are not approved by the Board, or by such other supervising body, as the legislature may designate.

CENSUS.

We recommend that the appropriation be made sufficient to permit the annual county visitations required by law. We also recommend that in 1895 a careful census of our county charitable and correctional institutions be taken for the especial purpose of ascertaining what proportion of their population belongs to the alien pauper class, and with a view to such legislation for the return of such persons, if found necessary, as New York has enacted with great profit.

The fact that 1,025 out of the 2,421 inmates in the sixty-nine counties visited are foreign born, and that in Cook county, out of the 5,651 admissions to the almshouse in 1893, 3,568 were foreign born, seems to us to warrant a careful inquiry, which shall cover, in the case of each individual, the facts as to nationality, occupation of parents, age of coming to this country, relatives and their circumstances, both here and abroad, public relief had, here or abroad.

Such an inquiry will prove of genuine value in studying the whole matter of pauperism in our State, and, in our judgment, should be made without delay.

In conclusion, we recommend:

1. State care for dependent insane, as early as practicable, with State supervision at once.
2. Prohibition of children between two and sixteen years in the almshouses.
3. Separate care for epileptics.
4. Extension of State care over all dependent feeble-minded youth, and permanent protection for girls of this class.
5. A census of almshouses and jails.
6. Legislation permitting district almshouses.
7. Convention of auxiliary visitors and officials charged with caring for the poor and for criminals.

Almshouse Population of Counties—Inmates Present at Date Mentioned.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	TOTS.		WHITE.		COLORED.		BLIND.		INSANE.		INSANE RE- STRAINED.		INSANE LOCKED IN ROOMS.		IDIOTS.		
				NATIVE.		FOREIGN.		M		F		M		F		M		F
		Both Sex.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 Alexander	June 19, 1894	9	6	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
2 Boone	June 10, 1894	6	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 Bureau	May 17, 1894	70	47	23	14	9	14	9	1	1	8	17	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 Carroll	January 12, 1894	36	21	9	14	9	14	4	2	1	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	1
5 Champaign	December 21, 1893	35	24	11	12	6	12	6	1	1	2	5	6	1	1	2	1	1
6 Christian	June 12, 1894	16	11	5	6	4	5	1	1	1	1	5	6	1	1	2	1	1
7 Clark	December 14, 1893	19	12	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
8 Clay	July 1, 1894	12	5	4	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9 Coles	December 15, 1893	33	21	12	8	9	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
10 Crawford	December 18, 1893	9	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11 Cumberland	December 18, 1893	8	6	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 DeKalb	November 18, 1893	27	19	8	2	16	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 Douglas	December 20, 1893	16	7	8	7	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14 DuPage	January 9, 1894	17	12	5	3	2	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 Edgar	December 13, 1893	34	21	13	15	9	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 Edwards	June 29, 1894	6	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17 Ford	December 23, 1893	6	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18 Fulton	May 15, 1894	56	29	24	26	17	3	10	6	6	5	1	1	3	3	6	1	1
19 Gallatin	June 27, 1894	9	4	5	4	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 Hamilton	June 28, 1894	17	11	6	11	6	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21 Hancock	May 8, 1894	42	26	16	16	13	10	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22 Hardin	June 26, 1894	6	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23 Henderson	May 7, 1894	5	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24 Iroquois	December 12, 1893	57	37	20	26	15	9	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25 Jackson	June 18, 1894	21	14	10	11	9	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26 Jasper	December 17, 1893	21	11	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27 Jefferson	June 16, 1894	17	10	7	10	7	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28 Jo Daviess	January 12, 1894	51	34	17	5	7	20	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29 Johnson	June 20, 1894	12	6	6	5	6	13	49	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30 Kane	March 22, 1894	102	62	40	62	13	49	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
31 Kankakee	October 9, 1893	32	27	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32 Knox	May 15, 1894	124	89	32	55	18	30	24	4	11	2	6	4	1	1	4	5	3
33 Lake	January 6, 1894	17	57	20	19	11	26	9	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	1
34 LaSalle	November 17, 1893	186	117	69	16	29	99	40	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	8	1
35 Lawrence	December 16, 1893	3	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36 Lee	May 3, 1894	33	22	11	6	3	16	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
37 Logan	June 1, 1894	32	14	13	10	19	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	1

THE AUXILIARY COUNTY BOARDS.

Under the present insane law, this board is directed to appoint in every county three persons, one of whom must be a physician, and one of whom may be a woman—who shall constitute an auxiliary board of visitors, charged with visiting the county alms-houses and jails.

We are confident that when these auxiliary boards are once organized and their duties and powers made clear, an impetus will be given all through the State, elevating the humanitarian standard in every community. They will diffuse information as to proper and safe modes of relieving distress, so that pauperism shall not be increased, and so that the deserving poor shall have due consideration. They will form non-partisan, non-sectarian bodies, who will disinterestedly coöperate with supervisors, alms-house superintendents and jailors.

It is seldom indeed that an almshouse receives unannounced visits from intelligent, disinterested citizens, for the purpose of learning how it is administered, or for coöoperating with the superintendent. Yet, it is plain to any visitor to almshouses that they lack the intelligent interest and coöperation of the public, and that their evils can never be cured without such interest and coöperation.

The counties of the State vary greatly in size and resources, but there is not one so poor in wealth that it cannot afford a proper asylum for its paupers, nor is there one that is so poor in people that it does not possess citizens who can judge what a reasonable provision for dependents may be. Such citizens when they feel it a public duty to give these matters attention, will see to it that each provides such care as humanity demands, that it is done economically and wisely, and so as to decrease pauperism.

In too many of our counties, study of this important matter is entirely neglected, and wasteful practices grow unnoticed, because the almshouse and the proper care of the poor are neglected by those who should be able to direct them wisely.

Discussion of the out-door relief is not within our present scope; but to illustrate our meaning by an example of the lavishness and saving, which are equally against the public interest, we would cite Vermilion county, with a population of 49,905, where the out-door relief for the year ending September 1st, 1893, was \$27,966.69 (more than one-fourth of the average appropriation of Cook county for the same purpose), and yet where on December 11th, 1893, there were four boys of school age in the almshouse—none of them in school. One of them had been in the almshouse three years; one, two years; one, three months, and one, “off and on,” for two years.

While the law contemplates that these boards shall visit jails for the purpose of learning their condition, with reference to the care of the insane, yet we wish to call attention to the valuable services which such visitation of the jails will make possible. It

is a matter of common knowledge that the ordinary jail, with its common corridor, upon which professional criminals, ignorant youths and, perhaps, the innocent victims of bad company, congregate daily in idleness, is a source of constant demoralization. It is possible to build a jail so that this constant association of persons shall not occur. It is possible to keep a jail so that persons shall be classified, and the innocent shall not be brought into contact with those learned in crime. All, however, who are familiar with the conduct of our jails, know that they are not so kept, and that public opinion has not been so informed upon this matter as to insist upon any discrimination or separation among the persons, save that which the convenience of the jailor may demand. If the danger and expense to the State of maintaining the common jail as a common school of evil learning were thoroughly understood, there would, of course, be an immediate reform in its management, and we look to the boards of auxiliary visitors, whose duties take them often to the jail and compel them to observe the way in which the persons are treated, to develop in each community a new conscience upon this subject. We would especially suggest that the board arrange to be notified of the arrest or detention of young children, whether boys or girls. A little friendly advice and assistance, in many cases of this sort, may take a young person out of the criminal classes, and thus prove of the highest service to the State, both from the humanitarian and the economic standards.

We are strengthened in the conviction above expressed, as to the value of boards of auxiliary visitors, by the results thus far obtained. Although the appointment of these boards was necessarily slow and delayed, yet the reports already received cover more than one-half the counties of the State, and show a high-minded and patriotic interest. They show, too, in some cases that a single visit has been the means of effecting great improvements. We have, thus far, received reports from the following counties, showing visits made as follows:

Table showing number of visits made to Institutions in each County and by whom made.

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF VISITORS.	NUMBER OF VISITS TO--		
		Almshouse.	Jail.	Other institutions.
Adams	R. J. Christie, M. D.....	1	1	1
"	William Stewart.....	1	1	1
Alexander	Mrs. Edward Shannon.....	1	1	1
"	W. F. Grimstead, M. D.....	2	1	1
"	George De Gilder.....	2	1	.....
Bond	Lizzie L. Powell.....	2	1	1
"	B. F. Cook, M. D.....	1	1	.....
Bureau	Chas. E. Davidson.....	1	1	.....
"	Mrs. F. B. Seaman.....	1	1	.....
Carroll	C. A. Palmer, M. D.....	1	often	.....
"	J. H. Welsh	1	1	.....
"	Elizabeth Elliott	1	1	.....
"	R. H. Baker, M. D.....	1	1	.....
"	E. T. E. Becker.....	1	1	.....
"	Mrs. Mary T. Halderman	1	1	.....

Number of Visits—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF VISITORS.	NUMBER OF VISITS TO—		
		Almshouse.	Jail.	Other Institutions.
Champaign	J. F. Fugate, M. D.	3	3	often
"	Henry Trevett	3	3	often
"	Mrs. Julia F. Burnham	3	4	often
Christian	H. H. Stearns, M. D.	1	4	
"	Henry Jayne	2		
Clark	Sarah Leroy Chamberlain	2	1	
"	E. M. Duncan, M. D.	1	1	
"	B. A. Sweet	1	1	
"	Mrs. J. W. Miller	1	1	
Clay	J. M. Boyles, M. D.	1		
Clinton	Thomas E. Alsop, M. D.	often		
"	A. Demming	2	1	
"	Mrs. G. Van Hoorebeke	1	1	
Crawford	E. E. Prince, M. D.	1		
"	D. M. Bales	2	1	
"	Mrs. Nancy Titus	1	1	
Douglas	W. E. Rice, M. D.	1	1	1
"	A. B. Sawyer	1	1	
"	Mrs. W. R. Johnson	1	1	
DuPage	H. W. Vanderhoof, M. D.	1	1	
"	John B. Colvin	1	1	
Edgar	Z. T. Baum, M. D.	1	1	
"	F. R. Augustus	1	1	
Edwards	Mrs. Geo. E. Leving	1	1	
"	J. S. Williams, M. D.	1	1	
"	J. S. Keavington	1	1	
Fayette	Mrs. E. B. Harwick	1	1	
"	F. B. Haller, M. D.	2	1	
"	B. W. Henry	1		
Franklin	Mrs. H. Dean	2	1	
"	Phronia E. Hudelson	1		
"	A. G. Orr, M. D.	1		
Gallatin	Henry Hudson	1		
"	George G. Rose	1	1	
Greene	Mrs. Charles Carroll	1		
"	James Squire, M. D.	1	1	
Hamilton	Charles Bradshaw	1		
"	W. W. Hall, M. D.	3		
"	J. H. Wilson	1	1	
Hancock	Mary A. Pake	3		
Henderson	Mrs. W. C. Hooker	1	1	
"	I. F. Harter, M. D.	1	1	
Henry	C. E. Lant	1	1	
Jackson	Elizabeth V. Eddy	1	1	
Jo Daviess	Sarah C. Hanson	2	often	
"	M. H. Cleary, M. D.	1	1	
Kankakee	John Dalivn	1	1	
"	C. F. Smith, M. D.	2	2	1
"	George Huling	1		1
Kendall	Mrs. Wesley Bonfield	1	1	1
"	R. A. McClelland, M. D.	1	1	
"	William Crimmin	1	1	
Lake	Mrs. L. J. Jeter	1	1	
"	J. C. Foley, M. D.	1	1	
LaSalle	J. R. Dady	1	1	
Lawrence	Helen V. Swift	1		
"	Z. D. French, M. D.	1	1	
"	J. W. McCleave	1		
Livingston	Mrs. Lafayette Barnes	1	1	
"	J. J. Stites, M. D.	1	1	
Logan	C. H. Tuesburg	1	1	
"	L. L. Leeds, M. D.	1	1	
Macoupin	S. A. Foley	1	1	
"	Mrs. John A. Lutz	1	1	
Macoupin	H. M. Farmer, M. D.	1	1	
"	John R. Miller	1	1	
Marion	Mrs. Florence N. Catto	1	1	
Massac	Mrs. Maria L. Sargent	1	1	
"	Helen S. Dunn, M. D.	1	1	
"	S. J. Rhoads, M. D.	2	2	
"	B. Baer	2		
Montgomery	Mrs. M. J. Davis	1		often
Monroe	Annie L. Sawyer	5		
"	A. Wetmore, M. D.	1	1	
"	S. B. Hilton	1	1	
"	Mrs. M. N. Hoener	1	1	

Number of Visits—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF VISITORS.	NUMBER OF VISITS TO—		
		Almshouses.	Jail.	Other institutions.
Moultrie.....	Anna L. Zarger, M. D.....	1	1	.....
".....	W. G. Covey.....	1	1	.....
".....	G. W. Vaughan.....	1	1	.....
Ogle.....	George McKinney, M. D.....	1	1	.....
".....	Edward Treuhaft.....	1	1	.....
".....	Mrs. Anne Spoor.....	1	1	.....
Peoria.....	O. B. Will, M. D.....	1	1	4
".....	Michael Pfeifer.....	1	1	4
".....	Mrs. Anna E. Petherbridge.....	1	1	4
Perry.....	Stiles H. Wirts.....	2	2	.....
Putnam.....	A. S. Bickel, M. D.....	2	1	.....
".....	J. S. Simpson.....	2	1	.....
Randolph.....	Mrs. Maria Cunningham.....	1	1	.....
".....	J. T. Pollock, M. D.....	1	1	.....
Richland.....	Henry F. Flaherty.....	1	1	.....
".....	E. Rowland, M. D.....	1	1	.....
".....	John Elliott.....	1	1	.....
".....	Mrs. Hattie Kitchell.....	1	1	.....
Rock Island.....	Annie Kirkpatrick.....	2	1	.....
Sangamon.....	George Pasfield, M. D.....	1	1	.....
".....	W. T. Hall.....	1	.....	.....
".....	Mrs. W. E. Shutt.....	1	1	.....
Shelby.....	George A. Smith, M. D.....	1	1	.....
".....	Max Kleeman.....	1	.....	1
St. Clair.....	Mrs. M. M. Hoxsey.....	1	1	.....
".....	C. G. Rayhill, M. D.....	1	1	.....
".....	C. P. Fleischbein.....	1	1	.....
Stephenson.....	Mrs. Louise W. Heinfelden.....	1	1	.....
".....	L. Stoskopf, M. D.....	4	4	.....
".....	Joseph Gibler.....	4	4	.....
Tazewell.....	Adeline Goodrich Soule, M. D.....	4	4	.....
".....	W. E. Schenck, M. D.....	1	1	.....
".....	Geo. W. Cunningham.....	1	1	.....
".....	Mrs. Laura Miller.....	1	1	.....
Union.....	Mrs. M. C. Crawford.....	2	2	.....
Warren.....	H. Marshall, M. D.....	1	1	1
".....	J. P. Firovitz.....	1	1	1
".....	Mrs. Jennie Logue Campbell.....	1	1	1
Washington.....	J. J. Trout, M. D.....	1	1	.....
".....	Mrs. Lucilia Merrick.....	1	1	.....
Wayne.....	J. P. Walters, M. D.....	2	1	.....
".....	L. J. Rider.....	1	.....	.....
Will.....	Mrs. Emily A. George.....	1	.....	.....
".....	H. W. Woodruff, M. D.....	1	1	.....
".....	J. B. Mount.....	1	1	.....
".....	Mrs. R. E. Barber.....	1	1	.....
Winnebago.....	F. H. Kimball.....	1	1	.....
".....	Fay Lewis.....	1	1	.....
".....	Katherine M. Keeler.....	1	1	.....

CONVENTION.

We beg to suggest that a convention of Auxiliary Visitors and all those interested in the county care of the pauper and criminal classes would be most profitable; and we respectfully recommend that the sum of two thousand dollars, to defray the necessary expenses of such convention, be included in the appropriation for the work of this Board.

These auxiliary visitors serve without pay, and are not allowed their traveling expenses. In many instances the almshouses are remote and carriages must be hired or railroad fare paid in order to visit them, and, in any case, much time and care is required to properly discharge the duty of a visitor.

We feel that the result of attendance upon a convention which should be addressed by specialists in the care of almshouses and jails would justify the expenditure requested, and that it is not

an unreasonable demand upon the State in view of the generous gratuitous service given by these boards.

Auxiliary Boards of Visitors.

Counties.	Names.	Address.
Adams.	R. J. Christie, M. D.	Quincy
"	William Stewart	"
"	Mrs. Edward Shannon	"
Alexander.	W. F. Grinstead, M. D.	Cairo
"	Lizzie L. Powell	"
"	George DeGilder	Beech Ridge
Bond.	B. F. Cook, M. D.	Greenville
"	C. E. Davidson	"
"	Mrs. B. F. Seaman	"
Boone.	Charles D. Carpenter, M. D.	Belvidere
"	G. W. Murch	"
"	Miss Margaret Parkhill	"
Brown.	Charles B. Dearborn, M. D.	Mt. Sterling
"	John Flanders	Mounds
"	Mrs. M. A. O'Neill	Mt. Sterling
Bureau.	C. A. Palmer, M. D.	Princeton
"	J. H. Welsh	"
"	Elizabeth Elliott	"
Calhoun.	G. A. Williams, M. D.	Hardin
"	J. D. Rose	"
"	Sarah Mortland	"
Carroll.	R. H. Baker, M. D.	Mount Carroll
"	E. T. E. Becker	"
"	Mrs. Mary T. Halderman	"
Cass.	J. F. Snyder, M. D.	Virginia
"	J. N. Gridley	"
"	Mrs. Oswell Skiles	Urbana
Champaign.	J. T. Fugate, M. D.	Champaign
"	Henry Trevett	"
"	Julia F. Burnham	Taylorville
Christian.	H. A. Sterns, M. D.	"
"	Henry Jayne	"
Clark.	Sarah Leroy Chamberlain	Marshall
"	E. M. Duncan, M. D.	"
"	B. A. Sweet	"
"	Mrs. J. W. Miller	"
Clay.	James M. Boyles, M. D.	Louisville
"	John W. Sullivan	"
"	Mrs. Alice M. Gaston	"
Clinton.	Thomas E. Alsop, M. D.	Carlyle
"	Rev. A. Duennen	"
"	Cora VanHooverbecke	Mattoon
Coles.	Charles B. Fry, M. D.	"
"	James L. Scott	Charleston
"	Mrs. George E. Mason	31 Washington St., Chicago
Cook.	J. B. Murphy, M. D.	665 Kenmore Ave., Chicago
"	George J. Brine	600 Dearborn Ave., Chicago
"	Mrs. Emma Coursen Dainty	Eaton
Crawford.	E. E. Price, M. D.	Robinson
"	David M. Bales	"
"	Mrs. Nancy Titus	Toledo
Cumberland.	J. H. Yanoway, M. D.	"
"	William Grissmore	"
DeKalb.	Mrs. Jacey Connor	Sycamore
"	George Nesbitt, M. D.	Sandwich
"	S. B. Stimson	Sycamore
DeWitt.	Mrs. John Lewis	Clinton
"	J. C. Myers, M. D.	"
"	Richard Butler	"
Douglas.	Mrs. P. T. Sweeney	Tuscola
"	W. E. Rice, M. D.	"
"	A. B. Sawyer	"
DuPage.	Mrs. W. R. Johnson	Wheaton
"	H. W. Vanderhoff, M. D.	"
"	John Colvin	"
Edgar.	Mrs. H. J. Traver	Paris
"	Z. T. Baum, M. D.	"
"	Frederick R. Augustus	"
"	Mrs. George E. Levings	"
Edwards.	J. S. Williams, M. D.	Albion
"	Hon. J. S. Keavington	"
"	Mrs. E. B. Herrick	"
Eflingham.	F. W. Goodell, M. D.	Eflingham
"	John Read	Mason
Fayette.	Mrs. Mary Gilmore Cornwell	Eflingham
"	Francis B. Haller, M. D.	Vandalia
"	W. B. Henry	"
"	Mrs. Chauncey Dean	"

Auxiliary Boards—Continued.

Counties.	Names.	Addresses.
Ford.....	J. Mahan, M. D.....	Paxton.....
".....	William Grayson.....	".....
Franklin.....	Mrs. J. P. Middlecoff.....	Benton.....
".....	A. G. Orr, M. D.....	".....
Fulton.....	Henry Hudson.....	Lewistown.....
".....	Mrs. Phronia Hindlemon.....	".....
Gallatin.....	Alexander Hull, M. D.....	Shawneetown.....
".....	D. M. Waggoner, M. D.....	".....
Greene.....	Miss Julia Brown Strode.....	Carrollton.....
".....	Alex H. Colvard, M. D.....	".....
Grundy.....	George G. Rose.....	Morris.....
".....	Mrs. Charles Carroll.....	".....
Hamilton.....	James Squires, M. D.....	McLeansboro.....
".....	Charles Bradshaw.....	".....
Hancock.....	Mrs. T. C. Hussey.....	Carthage.....
".....	G. T. Nelson, M. D.....	".....
Henderson.....	Rev. S. H. Swartz.....	Stronghurst.....
".....	Miss Mary Walsh.....	Gladstone.....
Henry.....	W. W. Hall, M. D.....	Quawka.....
".....	J. H. Wilson.....	Kewanee.....
Jackson.....	Mrs. S. J. Parke.....	Cambridge.....
".....	James H. Callahan, M. D.....	Kewanee.....
Jasper.....	John Fletcher.....	Watseka.....
".....	Mrs. William C. Hooker.....	".....
Jefferson.....	I. F. Harter, M. D.....	Murphysboro.....
".....	C. E. Lant.....	".....
Jersey.....	Mrs. Florence Patterson.....	Newton.....
".....	James C. Smiley, M. D.....	".....
Jo Daviess.....	R. H. Hinman.....	Mount Vernon.....
".....	Mrs. Elizabeth V. Eddy.....	".....
Kane.....	B. L. Evans, M. D.....	Jerseyville.....
".....	James Parker.....	".....
Kankakee.....	Nancy H. Lawrence.....	Galena.....
".....	W. T. Ingram, M. D.....	".....
Lake.....	Chas. H. Reith.....	Vienna.....
".....	Mrs. Sarah C. Hanson.....	".....
LaSalle.....	A. A. Franke, M. D.....	Kankakee.....
".....	Hale Johnson.....	".....
Lawrence.....	Mary Martin.....	Yorkville.....
".....	Earl Green, M. D.....	".....
Lee.....	Rev. J. W. Van Cleave.....	Galesburg.....
".....	Mrs. George W. Evans.....	".....
Livingston.....	A. A. Shope, M. D.....	Waukegan.....
".....	Hon. Joseph M. Page.....	Ottawa.....
McLean.....	Mrs. Walter E. Carlin.....	".....
".....	M. H. Cleary, M. D.....	Lawrenceville.....
Montgomery.....	John Dallyn.....	".....
".....	Mrs. Charles Scheerer.....	".....
Node.....	J. M. C. Damron, M. D.....	Dixon.....
".....	G. L. Stout.....	".....
Peoria.....	Mrs. J. F. Gray.....	Pontiac.....
".....	Henry Wadsworth, M. D.....	".....
Pike.....	John H. Cory, M. D.....	".....
".....	C. F. Smith, M. D.....	".....
Potowatamie.....	George Huting.....	".....
".....	Mrs. Wesley Boufield.....	".....
Putnam.....	Robert A. McClelland, M. D.....	".....
".....	William Crimmin.....	".....
Randall.....	Mrs. L. J. Jeter.....	".....
".....	J. H. Finley, M. D.....	".....
Richland.....	Dr. Lawrence R. Ryan.....	".....
".....	Mrs. Samuel Fletcher.....	".....
Rush.....	J. C. Foley, M. D.....	".....
".....	J. R. Dady.....	".....
Shelby.....	Mrs. H. F. Norton.....	".....
".....	Clark V. Provins, M. D.....	".....
St. Joseph.....	John Hezlett.....	".....
".....	Helen V. Swift.....	".....
Starke.....	Z. D. French, M. D.....	".....
".....	J. W. McCleave.....	".....
Washington.....	Mrs. Lafayette Barnes.....	".....
".....	W. W. Wynn, M. D.....	".....
Wayne.....	J. P. Johnson.....	".....
".....	Miss Deborah C. Chase.....	".....
Westmoreland.....	J. J. Stites, M. D.....	".....
".....	Charles Tuesberg.....	".....
Williamsburg.....	Mrs. Thomas Williams.....	".....

Auxiliary Boards—Continued.

Counties.	Names.	Addresses.
Logan	L. L. Leeds, M. D.....	Lincoln.....
"	Hon. S. A. Foley.....	"
Macon	Mrs. John A. Lutz.....	Decatur.....
"	H. M. Farmer, M. D.....	"
Macoupin	John R. Miller.....	Carlinville.....
"	Mrs. Florence N. Catto.....	"
Macoupin	Eugene Head, M. D.....	Edwardsville.....
"	Jacob L. Plain.....	"
Madison	Mrs. Maria Sargent.....	Odin.....
"	S. T. Robinson, M. D.....	Salem.....
Marion	Colonel J. C. Worden.....	Centralia.....
"	Mrs. M. K. West.....	Lacon.....
Marion	E. E. Fyke, M. D.....	"
"	J. B. Kagi.....	Metropolis.....
Marshall	Mrs. Helen M. Dunn.....	McHenry.....
"	John W. Potts, M. D.....	Woodstock.....
"	James O. Garrett.....	Bloomington.....
Massac	Mrs. George O. Barnes.....	"
"	S. J. Rhoads, M. D.....	Petersburg.....
McHenry	B. Baer.....	"
"	Mrs. M. J. Davis.....	Aledo.....
McLean	J. H. Fergus, M. D.....	Keithsburg.....
"	I. B. Carolns.....	Waterloo.....
Menard	Miss Eliza Donnelly.....	Hillsboro.....
"	Lee Smith, M. D.....	"
Menard	Charles J. Northrup.....	Anna Linton Sawyer.....
"	Jrs. Owen Scott.....	Jacksonville.....
Mercer	J. D. Whitley, M. D.....	Sullivan.....
"	R. D. Miller.....	Ogle
Monroe	Mrs. Jane Shipp.....	Peoria.....
"	H. E. Morrison, M. D.....	"
Montgomery	Edward L. Wolff.....	Pinckneyville.....
"	Mrs. Myra Wycoff.....	"
Monroe	A. Wetmore, M. D.....	Monticello.....
"	S. B. Hilton.....	Pittsfield.....
Montgomery	Mrs. M. N. Hoener.....	Goleconda.....
"	E. Douglas, M. D.....	Mound City.....
"	C. A. Freeland.....	"
Morgan	Anna Linton Sawyer.....	Florid.....
"	W. C. Cole, M. D.....	Hennepin
Moultrie	Henry Stryker.....	Chester.....
"	Mrs. Nancy J. Matthews.....	Sparta.....
Ogle	Anna L. Zörger, M. D.....	Olney
"	W. G. Covey.....	"
Pike	George W. Vaughan.....	"
"	George McKinney, M. D.....	"
Pike	Edward Treuhaft.....	"
"	Mrs. Anna Spoor.....	"
Peoria	J. B. Will, M. D.....	"
"	Michael Pfeifer.....	"
Perry	Anna E. Petherbridge.....	"
"	S. H. Wirts, M. D.....	"
Piatt	Charles Goemally.....	"
"	James McDonald.....	"
Piatt	W. B. Caldwell, M. D.....	"
"	William E. Krebs.....	"
Pike	Mrs. G. A. Burgess.....	"
"	R. O. Smith, M. D.....	"
Pike	Miss Della Murphy.....	"
"	Mrs. E. W. Butler.....	"
Pope	James A. Koch, M. D.....	"
"	Charles A. F. Rudean.....	"
Pope	Mrs. A. D. McDonald.....	"
Pulaski	John F. Hargan, M. D.....	"
"	Lorene D. Stoppler.....	"
Pulaski	Mrs. Sarah A. Smith.....	"
"	A. S. Bickel, M. D.....	Florid
Putnam	James S. Simpson.....	Hennepin
"	Mrs. Maria Cunningham.....	Chester
Randolph	John T. Pooleck, M. D.....	Sparta
"	Henry F. Flaherty.....	Olney
Richland	Mrs. M. E. McHenry.....	"
"	E. Rowland, M. D.....	"
"	John Elliott.....	"
"	Mrs. Hattie Kitchell.....	"

Auxiliary Boards—Continued.

Counties.	Names.	Address.
Rock Island.....	C. C. Carter, M. D.....	Rock Island.....
".....	Major H. C. Connelly.....	".....
Saline.....	Miss Anna Kirkpatrick.....	Harrisburg.....
".....	Walter S. Swan, M. D.....	".....
Sangamon.....	T. A. Jones.....	Springfield.....
".....	Mrs. Boord.....	".....
Schuyler.....	George Pasfield, M. D.....	Rushville.....
".....	W. T. Hall.....	".....
Scott.....	Mrs. W. E. Shatt.....	Winchester.....
".....	J. N. Speed, M. D.....	".....
Shelby.....	Harvey Calvin.....	Shelbyville.....
".....	L. D. Erwin.....	".....
Stark.....	William C. Day, M. D.....	Toulon.....
".....	Martin L. McDonough.....	".....
St. Clair.....	Edward J. Frost.....	Belleville.....
".....	George A. Smith, M. D.....	".....
Stephenson.....	Max Kleeman.....	Freeport.....
".....	Vannie Hoxsey.....	".....
Tazewell.....	W. T. Hall, M. D.....	Pekin.....
".....	Frank Berfield.....	".....
Union.....	Mrs. Martha McClenahan.....	Anna.....
".....	C. G. Rayhill, M. D.....	Dongola.....
Vermilion.....	Colonel C. P. Fleischbein.....	Jonesboro.....
".....	Mrs. Louisa Heinfelden.....	Danville.....
Wabash.....	L. Stoskopf, M. D.....	".....
".....	Joseph Gibler.....	Mount Carmel.....
Warren.....	Adaline Goodrich Soule, M. D.....	Monmouth.....
".....	William E. Schenck, M. D.....	".....
Washington.....	George W. Cunningham.....	Nashville.....
".....	Mrs. Laura Miller.....	".....
Wayne.....	J. L. Hale, M. D.....	Fairfield.....
".....	J. D. Benton.....	".....
White.....	Mrs. M. C. Crawford.....	Carmi.....
".....	Robert L. O'Ferrall, M. D.....	".....
Will.....	G. M. McDowell.....	Joliet.....
Williamson.....	Mrs. Rose V. Dodge.....	Marion.....
".....	J. E. Inskip, M. D.....	".....
Winnebago.....	G. C. Kingsbury, M. D.....	Rockford.....
".....	Mrs. Mary A. Turner.....	".....
Woodford.....	Hugh Marshall, M. D.....	Eureka.....
".....	James P. Firovid.....	".....
Woodford.....	Mrs. Jennie Logue Campbell.....	
".....	J. J. Troutt, M. D.....	
Woodford.....	H. N. Rountree.....	
".....	Mrs. Edward Merrick.....	
Woodford.....	James P. Waiters, M. D.....	
".....	L. J. Rider.....	
Woodford.....	Mrs. Emily George.....	
".....	Daniel Berry, M. D.....	
Woodford.....	Harvey H. Crozier.....	
".....	Mrs. A. E. Clayton.....	
Woodford.....	H. W. Woodruff, M. D.....	
".....	J. W. Mount.....	
Woodford.....	Mrs. R. E. Barber.....	
".....	T. H. Bundy, M. D.....	
Woodford.....	Rev. Robert P. Howell.....	
".....	Mrs. M. C. Campbell.....	
Woodford.....	F. H. Kimball, M. D.....	
".....	Fay Lewis.....	
Woodford.....	Mrs. Katherine Keeler.....	
".....	N. B. Crawford, M. D.....	
Woodford.....	Dominic Jaquin.....	
".....	Mrs. Elmira Dickinson.....	

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

There are in this State four schools, organized under the laws of the State, receiving no aid from State funds, for the purpose of caring for that class known in the law as dependent children. The law directs this Board to visit all such schools.

A dependent child is not a criminal, but a child who, for various reasons mentioned in the acts by which these schools are authorized, is without a home or proper care. Upon the testimony of those who have long observed the effects of institutional life upon the character of children, we believe that the proper function of all such schools is that of a temporary home, in which the child shall be so trained and cared for that he can, at the earliest possible moment, be returned to the normal relations of family life, or to the nearest practicable approach to the same. If he cannot be returned to his own family, then, in some capacity, he should enter some other family.

In the school he must be constantly associated with children like himself in circumstances, and perhaps demoralizing in character. He must submit to a discipline necessarily and beneficially stringent, but which, long-continued, shrivels his independence and originality. He is fed, clothed, lodged and warmed by great machinery, upon which his exertions have no effect, and is accustomed to a mechanical perfection in the workings of the institution, which cannot be approximated in the ordinary home. These are the inevitable disadvantages of the industrial training school.

Out of the 1,758 boys and girls reported in these four schools in the last year, it is safe to say that one-half of them were from the City of Chicago. They are street children, shrewd and alert in their native habitat, but too often dull and uninterested, when removed from the excitement of the city street and set down to spelling and arithmetic. Our observation of these children makes us strongly urge that the school-room teaching be made as practical and as interesting as modern methods can suggest, and that the manual training in both indoor and outdoor occupations be, as far as possible, accompanied by such teaching of the principles of his task as will give the child an understanding of his work. It is not enough that the child shall be taken away from the street. Unless he can be given new and better tastes, and can be started upon the road to gratifying them in the course of supporting himself honorably, the training school is not worth the effort and money it costs. The child needs not repression, but stimulus.

In this view of the matter we very strongly recommend the cottage system, which renders possible, first, a classification of the children not otherwise attainable, and second, more freedom. We deprecate the requirement of silence at meals and at other times not required by the nature of their duties. We heartily commend the use of the public school text-books, and urge the employment of the best normal-trained teachers.

We especially commend all systematic teaching of cooking, dairy work, sewing and all domestic work for girls, and in carpentry, tailoring, printing, farming and other work in which they are employed for boys.

We suggest that girls be taught gardening and poultry raising. We suggest that boys be taught the mending of their clothing.

If all the work of the schools is but the means of training the child to such a degree of self-government that he can be sent out again into the world, we feel that a careful placing-out system, actively carried on, including continued, frequent and judicious inspection and visitation of the child in the home provided, is vital to the usefulness of these schools. We, therefore, regard the success of these schools in large measure proportioned by the promptness with which they place the children satisfactorily in proper families.

We believe that, without sentimentality, both facts and reason justify the assertion that corporal punishment should be minimized or abolished, and that we cannot depend upon repressive measures for the reform or development of children who are the victims of a deficient inheritance and a poor environment. We must depend upon education, and, with these children, must work with the forbearing but firm patience and the utilization of every means of awakening the child's interest which our best schools for the recognized "defective classes" have found necessary.

We commend the practice of the schools at Feehanville and at Glenwood in publishing an annual statement of assets, and trust that all similar institutions will follow their example.

ST. MARY'S TRAINING SCHOOL, FEEHANVILLE, COOK COUNTY,

is carried on by the Christian Brothers, under the law of 1883. This school has an admirable location. Its farm of 440 acres, on both sides of the Desplaines river, lies about twenty-four miles southwest of Chicago. It would be unreasonable to ask for a better situation than is found here. There is excellent artesian water and good drainage. The land is fertile and there is an abundance of it for farming and pasture and for a fine park and play ground. The report of the attending physician shows excellent health among the boys.

The buildings are overcrowded and unattractive, and further accommodation is much needed. Under the present management, all the boys are under one roof, and eat in two dining-rooms, divided according to their size and age.

According to our suggestions above, we recommend that the cottage system be adopted in future additions. There was a lack of bathing facilities, and we urgently commend the desire of the superintendent to erect a bath-house, with showers and plunge.

As to the school, we would recommend that more modern reading books be used, and that the teaching of grammar be made a part of the general teaching of English. The boys show excellent quickness in arithmetic.

The superintendent states that the average length of time a boy remains in the school is less than two years. This school has the valuable assistance of the various parish priests in recommending and supervising the boys to be placed out.

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This school, organized under the law of 1879, is carried on by the ladies of a Catholic sisterhood.

It is situated upon Forty-fifth street and Prairie avenue, in Chicago, and has an admirable new building, completed in 1894. We regard it as a misfortune that any industrial training school should be placed elsewhere than in the country, but we regard this institution as exemplary in many respects. The rooms are clean and tidy, and playgrounds large. Of course, the limitations of a city location forbid the cottage system.

We especially commend the use of the public school text-books in this school. The children seem well cared for and comfortable. The superintendent states that they are kept two years, if possible, but are often placed out in less time. It is the purpose of the school to give them the educational advantages enjoyed by children of like age in the public schools, and to give them such practical training as fits them for domestic service.

THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUAL TRAINING FOR BOYS

at Glenwood, near Chicago, has three hundred acres of beautiful land. It is not in charge of any religious body. It has the great advantage of possessing buildings constructed upon the cottage plan, each cottage containing about thirty boys, under the supervision of a care-taker. The school-house is over-crowded, and more room is needed. The shop work in carpentry and shoemaking is excellent. The superintendent states that the boys remain in the school one year upon an average. The President in his annual address of 1894, states that the average cost of caring for each boy is \$100 per year. The boys eat in one large dining-room, and are allowed to speak at meals and at their tasks; a feature we commend highly and which we regret is peculiar to this school.

ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This school is not in charge of any religious body. It is situated at South Evanston, a suburb of Chicago, on three and one-half acres of land, bounded on the east by the Sheridan Drive, on the south by the electric light plant of the town, on the west by the rear alleys of abutting dwelling houses, and on the north by a street. The building is old, unsuitable and over-crowded. Enlargement, or some further provision, is essential if the school is to meet the increasing demands made upon it.

The publicity of the situation, and the very narrow area of the plat, render it, in our opinion, unsuitable for the school. Moreover, the great present and prospective value of this land makes it, in our opinion, wise to change the location. We believe that cheaper land should be found and that the grounds should be large enough to permit light gardening, poultry raising and the care of a dairy, thus ensuring more economical administration, better food and, above all, more varied and useful employments for the girls.

The superintendent states that the girls are retained three years upon the average.

We append statements furnished by the following schools.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	EXPENDITURES.			RECEIPTS.		
	EXPENDITURES.			Earnings . . .		
	Building and repairs			Donations . . .		
Average number of years children retained						
Chicago Industrial School for Girls	179	309	74	166	\$8,887.50	\$3,818.00
Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training for Boys	250	467	160	72	235	27,544.88
St. Mary's Training School	352	299	640	250	13	24,294.01
Illinois Training School for Girls	148	85	229	13	73	10,387.61
Remaining						
Ran away						
Died						
Otherwise discharged						
Placed in homes						
Returned to friends						
Total						
Admitted during year						
Present at middle of year	130	250	264	467	1	166
Present first of year	303	352	299	85	11	122

LEGISLATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The object of these remarks is to call the attention of the General Assembly to the need of legislation for the prevention of blindness. The necessity for adopting such a measure can only then be advocated when sufficient data have been collected, indicating the cause and increase of blindness, and then demonstrating that legal restrictions would decrease to a large percentage this awful calamity. A thorough elucidation of these facts would tend towards elaboration. We will content ourselves, therefore, by bringing to the attention of the reader, in a concise form, the main features only. If we consult the United States census from the year 1850 to date, we learn that the number of blind enumerated during the various decades is as follows: 1850, 9,794; 1860, 12,658; 1870, 20,320; 1880, 48,928; 1890, 50,411.

If compared with the population, which increased from 23,191,876 in 1850 to 62,622,250 in 1890, we obtain the following ratios:

Number of blind to 1,000,000 of population: 1850, 422; 1860, 403; 1870, 527; 1880, 976; 1890, 805.

As we are especially concerned about our own State of Illinois, it will be interesting to ascertain the number of blind allotted to us in the records quoted. The following table comprises both the total number of blind for each period and their ratio to 1,000,000 of the population:

Number of blind in the State of Illinois: 1850, 264; 1860, 476; 1870, 1,042; 1880, 2,615; 1890, 2,834.

Number of blind to 1,000,000 inhabitants: 1850, 310; 1860, 278; 1870, 410; 1880, 850; 1890, 741.

It will be observed that the proportion of these sadly afflicted has greatly increased, notably so in 1880, and again decreased in 1890. These apparent inaccuracies are due to the methods of enumeration adopted, and are fully explained in the words of Dr. Wines, quoted from the Report of the Board of Public Charities of Illinois, 1892: "With regard to the so-called 'defective' classes, it should be known that Dr. Wines, in 1880, supplemented the enumerators' returns by correspondence with physicians, who added many names to the lists. This correspondence was not renewed in 1890, which accounts, at least in a large degree, for the seeming slight falling off in the ratio in 1890."

The above figures will suffice to prove the existence of a large class in our community whose infirmity makes them dependent upon others. Deprived of, perhaps, the most important sense, their mode of education and subsequent training demand the existence of schools and workshops equipped with all the requirements of a model blind asylum and industrial school. The large outlay of money this entails can only be undertaken by the State. The total amount appropriated for the blind asylum in Jacksonville from 1849 to 1891 was \$1,456,690.50. Dr. Howe states that the blind of the state of New York costs, directly and indirectly, over one million and a half of dollars yearly. If computed for the entire civilized world, the sum would reach an enormous amount.

If we regard the question from a philanthropic standpoint, we become so thoroughly alive to the helpless condition of our crippled brethren that our hearts go out to them in sympathy, and every human sentiment is aroused not only to better their state, but to improve the condition of affairs which, in a large measure, is responsible for their affliction. Philanthropy cannot deal much with sentimentality. This science calls first for research, and then for the practical application of investigations. We will, therefore, next inquire into the causes of blindness, and later on deal with its preventive measures.

Valuable statistics have been compiled, both in this country and in Europe, with reference to those questions which are the results of much labor and patient searching inquiries. Magnus* collected 2,528 cases of bilateral blindness which, when grouped under four heads, attributes 3.77 per cent. to congenital blindness, 66.50 per cent. to idiopathic diseases of the eye, 10.73 per cent. to injuries, and the remaining 19 per cent. to diseases of the body which affect the eyes secondarily.

We could multiply these statistics by referring to those collected by Cohn, Kruckow, Skrebitsky and others. Those quoted will suffice for illustration. The above figures clearly indicate that in order to prevent loss of sight in a great proportion of cases, our efforts must be concentrated in one direction. Congenital defects of the eye and ocular lesions due to bodily ailments are comparatively few. They necessarily are not so amenable to preventive measures as are those caused by idiopathic diseases of the eyeball and injuries of that organ. The latter can frequently be ascribed to carelessness and defy intervention. The second category of cases, those resulting from primary diseases of the organ of vision demand our special attention, for they comprise the largest percentage and come directly within our sphere of action. An analysis of this group will demonstrate that *blennorrhœa neonatorum ophthalmia* of the new born must be held responsible for the largest quota, almost 11 per cent. If statistics of the youthful blind, such as are found in our blind asylums, are tabulated, the percentage of blindness due to infectious infantile disease rapidly increases. Thus Reinhardt† found 30.39 per cent. in a material of 2,165 individuals, inmates of twenty-two blind asylums. Claisse, of Paris, 46 per cent.; Katz, of Berlin, 41 per cent., and Magnus, of Breslau, 34 per cent.

Having shown that *blennorrhœa neonatorum* is responsible to a great extent for blindness in the young, the question will naturally arise: Can this disease be prevented, and if so, how? We all know that it can, and every intelligent physician has heard of and should conscientiously carry out the prophylactic measures known as Credé's and Hausmann's methods. Hausmann aims at cleanliness, and strives to render the tract through which the newborn child must pass, aseptic, and thereby prevent infection of the conjunctiva. Credé, on the other hand, aims at innocuousness of the germs which may have lodged in the conjunctival sac. Since it is impossible to determine at birth of the child whether infection has occurred or not, all eyes are subjected to the same prophylactic treatment. A single drop of 2 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver is dropped between the lids of *every* newborn child. The proof of the efficacy of this procedure is presented in the following figures borrowed from Fuch's work, page 129:

*Die Blindheit, ihre Entstehung und ihre Verhutung, Breslau, 1883.

†Dr. Ernst Fuchs. Die ursachen und die Verhutung der Blindheit, 1885.

Author.	Before introduction of Prophylaxis.			After introduction of Prophylaxis.		
	Total number of new-born	Number of normal cases of phthisis	In per cent.	Prophylactic method.	Total number of new-born	In per cent.
Abegg (3).....	.....	.....	.....	Cleansing with water.....	.....	0.3
Schirmer (4).....	.....	.....	.....	Dry cleaning.....	50	.....
Bischhoff (5).....	56	51	91	Salicylic acid.....	.....	2.1
Olshausen (6).....	550	69	12.5	2 per cent. carbolic acid after tying cord.....	137	12.8
Olshausen.....	.....	.....	.....	2 per cent. carbolic acid sol. before ligating cord.....	166	6.3
Kruckenberg (7).....	1,266	92	7.3	2 per cent. carbolic acid sol. before ligating cord.....	82	11.13
Königstein (8).....	1,092	51	4.8	1 per cent. carbolic acid sol. before ligating cord.....	1,541	21.14
Credé (9).....	2,897	314	10.8	2 per cent. argentum nitricum solution.....	1,160	1-20.1-02
Königstein.....	.....	.....	.....	2 per cent. argentum nitricum solution.....	1,250	9.75
Kruchenberg.....	.....	.....	.....	2 per cent. argentum nitricum solution.....	730	10.14
Felsenreich (10).....	1,887	82	4.3	2 per cent. argentum nitricum solution. (First period of time in use).....	3,000	58.1.9
Felsenreich.....	.....	.....	.....	2 per cent. argentum nitricum solution. (Second period of time in use).....	2,100	21.1.6
Ressel (11), Simpson.....	.....	11.76	2	2 per cent. argentum nitricum solution.....	361	5.0
Bayer (12).....	1,106	136	12.3	2 per cent. argentum nitricum solution.....	.....	.....

Should this disease make its appearance, notwithstanding the introduction of preventive measures, or owing to a lack of their enforcement, it can be treated and vision saved in the great majority of cases, provided the physician's attention is called to it at an early date. This disease calls for prompt interference. Delay of a few hours is often dangerous. Ulceration of the cornea and loss of sight can in most instances be avoided, provided the proper remedies are applied at the very onset of the inflammation. That this is not done and that the dictates of Credé are not complied with in many, often too many instances, is a fact known to every physician and especially to oculists of some experience. In large cities and in the country, midwives lawfully attend to confinements and, unfortunately, also, to the inflamed eyes of the babes. The last "Official Register of Midwives" for the State of Illinois contains a list of 1,152. Of these 700 are located in the city of Chicago. Of the 28,742 births recorded in Cook county last year, over one-half, according to the statement of the registrar of births, were reported by midwives. Their ministrations to the infant and delay in calling medical aid are prime factors in the cause of blindness. The usual popular remedies, such as breast milk, camomile tea and other noxious agencies are applied to the swollen, suppurating lids, and only after the loss of precious time, when complications have arisen, the physician is at last, and unfortunately too late, consulted. Such sad examples of ignorance and criminal negligence have come under our notice dozens of times. Very often the charge of carelessness must be laid at the door of the parents. Either ignorance or penury induce them to listen to the advice of foolish counselors. It cannot be said with a shrug of the shoulders that they themselves reap the harvest of their sowing. The innocent child whose future life is blighted is thrown upon the care of society at large and becomes a burden to the State. It might be said that midwives should be taught to carry out the safeguards referred to. But they are not, and furthermore, persons who are not acquainted with the first principles of medicine cannot possess the requisite knowledge.

(3) Nagels Jahresbericht f. Augenh., für 1881, p. 337. (4) Citirt von Königstein. (5) Horner, Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten herausg. von Gerhardt V. B., 2 Abth., p. 264. (6) Berliner klin. Wochenschrift, 1881, Nr. 8. (7) Archiv. für Gynakologie XXII, B, p. 329. (8) Archiv. für Kinderheilkunde, III, B, 1882. (9) Archiv. für Gynakologie XXI, B, p. 181. (10) Weinen med. Wochenschrift, 1883, Nr. 35. (11) Annales d'oculistique, XC, B, p. 145. Scheint die Catarrhe mit den Hirnnorhœn gezahlt zu haben. (12) Archiv. für Gynakologie XXX B.

and should not be permitted, except for unavoidable reasons, to assume charge of so dangerous a disease. Many otherwise well-qualified practitioners are not capable of coping with it; surely a midwife cannot be intrusted with its care. In such communities, where the population is sparse and medical men few, the treatment must be intrusted to the midwife, over whom the State Board of Health should exercise vigorous control by refusing a license, unless exact knowledge of this branch of their duties is shown. These detailed reasons prompted the authorities of Switzerland in 1868, of Prussia in 1878, Austria in 1882, and New York in 1890, to force midwives and nurses to report inflammation of newborn babes' eyes at an early date, to call in the aid of a physician, and thus prevent, to a large extent, blindness.

This brings us now to the essential feature of this paper, or as Dr. Howe in his address, read at the forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Medical Association, says: "What means can be adopted to bring these children as soon as possible to the notice of a competent physician? Education of the laity is useless, urging the nurses, professional or others, is equally insufficient. It remains only to place the responsibility at once where it belongs, by imposing upon such persons a severe penalty. The surest and best means of accomplishing this is undoubtedly by legislation."

New York was the first State in the Union to take up this subject, and through the untiring efforts of Dr. Lucien Howe and his colleagues, both Houses of the Legislature of 1890 passed, without a dissenting vote, the following act known as Chapter 41 of the Laws of 1890.

AN ACT FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

SECTION 1.—Should any midwife or nurse having charge of an infant in this State, *notice* that one or both eyes of such infant are inflamed or reddened at any time within two weeks after its birth it shall be the duty of such midwife or nurse so having charge of such infant, to report the fact in writing, within six hours, to the Health Officer or some legally qualified practitioner of medicine of the city, town or district, in which the parents of the infant reside.

SEC. 2.—Any failure to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both.

SEC. 3.—This Act shall take effect on the first of September, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety.

The word *notice*, in the first sentence was omitted in a similar law enacted in Maine in 1891, and known as 97 of the Senate.

This law reads as follows:

SEC. 1.—Should one or both eyes of an infant become reddened or inflamed at any time after birth it shall be the duty of the midwife, nurse or person having charge of said infant, to report the condition of the eyes at once to some legally qualified practitioner of medicine of the city, town or district, in which the parents of the infant reside.

SEC. 2.—Any failure to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both.

SEC. 3.—This Act shall take effect on the first day of June, 1891.

Rhode Island only lately, in 1893, followed the good example of her big sisters by an enactment practically similar to theirs. We will again quote Dr. Howe to answer a question which has been repeatedly put and to which he so pertinently and concisely replies. He says:

"A question might arise as to what advantage it is to oblige nurses and midwives to report a disease of which a certain class of so-called doctors are almost as ignorant as the nurses themselves. The answer to this is three-fold: 1, the nurse is made to appreciate her responsibility,

not only in that case but in others, and to know that the condition indicated by redness and discharge is not anything to be trifled with; 2, the parents also become alarmed when they know the disease is sufficiently serious to be the subject of special legislation, so that in choosing a practitioner they select with rather more than ordinary care. Finally, as to the physicians himself, if he accepts the case, he feels that he must understand it thoroughly, and he will be apt to look it up with considerable care in text-books and treat it intelligently. Above all, if he fails to do that, the parents have a responsible individual against whom they can, with perfect justice, enter a suit of malpractice, and if he has proved himself incompetent, he not only suffers the penalty which a law has provided for him, but one such case would be an example to him and to other practitioners in the community in which it occurred."

And now we are confronted with the momentous question, whether the great State of Illinois which has shown itself so willing and prompt to champion the cause of all worthy enterprises will be behindhand in this deserving undertaking.

The medical men of America have for years been loud in their demands for legislation for the prevention of blindness. The American Medical Association placed itself on record as favoring such a measure by passing suitable resolutions at its Milwaukee meeting of 1893.

In March 1894, the Chicago Society of Ophthalmology and Otology adopted the following:

Whereas, Statistics compiled in this country and in Europe demonstrate that fully 25 per cent. of our blind owe their affliction to an inflammation of the eyes appearing a few days after birth; and

Whereas, Experience has proved that that the inflammation can be cured and the eyesight saved in the majority of cases if treatment is instituted at an early stage of the disease; and

Whereas, The destruction of the eye and blindness are usually the result of delay in treatment; be it

Resolved, That we heartily recommend that the people of the State of Illinois represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1.—Should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen or reddened at any time within two weeks after its birth, it shall be the duty of the midwife or nurse having charge of such infant, to report in writing, within six hours to the Health Officer or some legally qualified practitioner of the city, town or district, in which the parents of the infant reside, the fact that such inflammation or swelling or redness of the eyes exists.

SEC. 2.—Any failure to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both.

F. C. HOLZ, M. D.,
Committee: LYMAN WARE, M. D.,
BOERNE BETTMAN, M. D.

Our board has in the performance of its duties at the Blind Asylum and Eye and Ear Infirmary been fully aroused to the needs of such prompt and efficient legislation as will prevent loss of vision in a large percentage of beings, and resolved at its October, 1894, meeting to bring the matter to the attention of the legislature of 1895. The affixed list of medical societies which have endorsed our efforts indicate clearly that the benefits which will result from the contemplated law are fully recognized by competent judges.

The following resolutions were adopted by the medical societies mentioned below:

WHEREAS, Laws have been enacted by the legislature of several states relative to the prevention of blindness, due to ophthalmia neonatorum; and

WHEREAS, Efforts are being made by the Illinois State Board of Charities to influence the passage of a similar law by the Illinois State legislature of 1894-5; be it

Resolved, That.....at.....hereby endorses and commends the efforts being made by the Illinois State Board of Charities to secure appropriate legislation relative to the prevention of blindness due to ophthalmia of the new-born.

Chicago Society of Ophthalmology and Otology.
 District Medical Society of Central Illinois.
 Chicago Pathological Society.
 Scandinavian Medical Society of Chicago.
 Ottawa City Medical Society.
 Chicago Medico-Legal Society.
 The Tri-State Medical Society.
 Brainard District Medical Society.
 Chicago Medical Society.

State Medical Society of Illinois.
 Capital District Medical Society.
 Fox River Valley Medical Association.
 Crawford County Medical Society.
 The North Central Illinois Medical Association.
 Bureau County Medical Society.
 Rock River Valley Medical Society.
 Public Health Department of the Civic Federation, of Chicago.

The American Medical Association recommended the adoption of the contemplated law by every state in the Union.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

There are at present in the State of Illinois eighteen public institutions in actual operation. We give their names, location and the dates of their respective creation:

Name.	Location.	Created.
<i>Correctional.</i>		
Penitentiary (Northern).....	Joliet.....	1827
Penitentiary (Southern).....	Chester.....	1877
Illinois State Reformatory.....	Pontiac.....	1891
Illinois State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders.....	Chicago (temporary)...	1893
<i>Charitable.</i>		
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	Jacksonville.....	1839
Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane.....	Jacksonville.....	1847
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	Jacksonville.....	1849
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Normal.....	1865
Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	Lincoln.....	1865
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Chicago.....	1865
Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Eiglin.....	1869
Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	Anna.....	1869
Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	Kankakee.....	1877
Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home	Quincy.....	1885
Illinois Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	Chester.....	1889
<i>Educational.</i>		
Normal University.....	Normal.....	1857
University of Illinois.....	Urbana.....	1867
Southern Normal University.....	Carbondale.....	1869

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

Name.	Superintendent.
<i>Correctional</i>	
Penitentiary (Northern).....	R. L. Allen.....
Penitentiary (Southern).....	James D. Baker.....
Reformatory	R. W. McClaughry.....
Illinois State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders.....	Mrs. Margaret R. Wickins...
<i>Charitable.</i>	
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Arthur Loewy, M. D.....
Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	Clarke Gapeu, M. D.....
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	J. F. McKenzie, M. D.....
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	W. C. Lence, M. D.....
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	V. S. Benson, M. D.....
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	A. M. Miller, M. D.....
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	S. T. Walker, M. A.....
Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	W. F. Short.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	C. E. Bassett.....
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	J. B. Foley.....
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	George W. Fogg.....
<i>Educational.</i>	
Normal University.....	John W. Cook.....
University of Illinois.....	Andrew S. Draper.....
Southern Normal University.....	Harvey W. Everest.....

TABLE II.

LIST OF TRUSTEES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Name.	Address.
<i>Northern Hospital for the Insane.</i>	
John D. Donovan.....	Woodstock
D. J. Hogan.....	Geneva
Chas. Nieman.....	Freeport
<i>Eastern Hospital for the Insane.</i>	
E. D. Radeke.....	Kankakee
Edward Sill.....	Clifton
J. W. Orr.....	Tuscola
<i>Central Hospital for the Insane.</i>	
Owen Thompson.....	Jacksonville
Joseph M. Page.....	Jerseyville
John McCreeery.....	Springfield
<i>Southern Hospital for the Insane.</i>	
Thomas W. Gannon.....	Cairo
John Spire.....	Anna
W. S. Matthews.....	Kinmundy
<i>Asylum for Insane Criminals.</i>	
W. V. Choisser.....	Harrisburg
J. J. Schneider.....	Ellington
E. C. Kramer.....	Fairfield
<i>Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.</i>	
James E. Parrish.....	Paris
William Eppinger.....	Jacksonville
Chas. E. Axt.....	Odell
<i>Institution for the Blind.</i>	
Charles A. Barnes.....	Jacksonville
Henry Phillips.....	Virginia
A. L. Lowe.....	Robinson
<i>Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.</i>	
Charles M. Dunlap.....	Mt. Sterling
Charles A. Purdon.....	Marshall
Theodore N. Green.....	Pekin
<i>Soldiers' Orphans' Home</i>	
Edward Harlan.....	Marshall
A. S. Eddy.....	Bloomington
E. M. Johnson.....	Pontiac
<i>Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.</i>	
A. E. Prince.....	Springfield
W. R. Fringer.....	Rockford
Daniel Goodwin, Jr.....	Chicago
<i>Soldiers and Sailors' Home.</i>	
James A. Sexton.....	Chicago
Lewis B. Parsons.....	Flora
Wm. Steinwedell.....	Quincy

TABLE III.—*Appropriation account for 1893-94, and balances remaining in the State Treasury June 30, 1894.*

I. ORDINARY EXPENSE APPROPRIATION.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1893. Balance un- drawn July 1, 1892.	Appropri- ations of 1894. Balance un- drawn July 1, 1893.	DRAFTS 1893 AND 1894.		Balance re- maining June 30, 1894.
			Lapsed.	Drawn in 1893. Drawn in 1894. Total drafts, 1893-94.	
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$118,357.16	\$296,000.00	.....	\$118,357.16	\$296,000.00
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	256,000.00	392,000.00	.....	256,000.00	552,000.00
Central Insane Hospital.....	183,687.00	353,290.00	.....	175,500.00	296,000.00
Southern Insane Hospital.....	133,028.70	286,406.00	\$5,167.00	131,500.00	177,600.00
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	33,355.98	60,000.00	1,528.70	153,200.00	256,000.00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	100,000.00	200,000.00	8,355.98	25,000.00	264,350.00
Institution for the Blind.....	40,000.00	90,000.00	.....	100,000.00	35,000.00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	78,865.71	170,000.00	.....	40,000.00	100,000.00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	54,000.00	108,000.00	.....	305.71	85,000.00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	26,000.00	60,000.00	.....	78,500.00	163,500.00
Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	145,000.00	250,000.00	.....	54,000.00	108,000.00
Total.....	\$1,198,244.55	\$2,447,600.00	.....	\$15,387.39	\$1,182,857.16
					\$1,213,800.00
					\$2,386,657.16
					\$1,223,800.00

Table III—Continued.

III. REPAIR APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1891. Balance un- drawn July 1, 1892.	Appropri- ations of 1893. Balance un- drawn July 1, 1893.	DRAFTS 1893 AND 1894.		Balance re- maining June 30, 1894.	
			Lapsed.	Drawn in 1893.	Drawn in 1894.	Total drafts, 1893-94.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$6,100 ⁹⁷	\$12,000 00	\$5,966 19	\$6,041 78	\$12,007 97	\$6,000 00
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	10,619 46	30,000 00	9,377 09	16,177 60	25,554 69	15,064 77
Central Insane Hospital.....	10,245 33	16,000 00	8,987 47	9,307 76	18,245 23	8,000 00
Southern Insane Hospital.....	8,366 55	12,000 00	5,054 30	7,646 33	12,700 63	7,665 92
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	1,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	999 41	1,999 41	1,000 59
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	5,305 36	10,000 00	4,900 02	5,315 04	10,305 96	5,000 00
Institution for the Blind.....	2,000 00	4,000 00	1,988 28	1,689 81	3,778 69	2,221 91
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	2,021 33	4,000 00	2,021 33	2,000 00	4,021 33	2,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	2,190 05	4,000 00	1,840 70	2,179 09	4,019 79	2,170 26
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1,275 27	2,000 00	1,115 04	330 55	1,445 59	1,829 68
Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	6,108 32	10,000 00	6,108 32	5,367 53	11,476 40	5,322 12
Total.....	\$85,740 34	\$106,000 00	\$48,400 19	\$57,151 90	\$105,555 09	\$56,185 25

Table III—Concluded.

III. OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1891. Balance un- drawn July 1, 1892.	Appropria- tions of 1893.	DRAFFTS 1893 AND 1894.		Total drafts, 1893-94.	Balance re- maining June 30, 1894.
			Lapsed.	Drawn in 1893.		
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$5,409 96	\$46,450 00		\$3,229 24	\$43,122 78	\$46,352 02
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	95,656 81	50,161 00		\$8,167 65	41,426 21	129,593 86
Central Insane Hospital.....	9,254 71	800 00		\$8,491 71	663 00	9,404 71
Southern Insane Hospital.....	2,484 97	20,950 00		573 37	8,529 61	9,402 98
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	100 00	1,940 00		100 00	11,436 28	13,714 26
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	959 36	9,500 00		959 36	6,366 99	6,403 72
Institution for the Blind.....	1,827 30	21,668 00		2 10	16,944 11	2,933 01
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	1,064 94	5,600 00		574 62	5,409 37	4,723 64
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	306 21	3,600 00		276 00	1,192 93	3,457 98
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	3,639 51	15,200 00		2,350 00	15,280 24	16,386 96
Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	2,326 94	15,000 00		1,322 54	6,488 71	8,321 63
Total.....	\$125,030 50	\$206,823 00		\$3,608 41	\$107,431 83	\$156,560 33
					\$233,992 06	\$64,253 03

TABLE IV.—*Showing amounts collected from each county in the State by eight State institutions, between the 1st day of July, 1892, and the 30th day of June, 1893.*

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Asylum for Insane Crimin'l's	Institu- tion for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institu- tion for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.
Adams			\$571 64	.....		\$208 69	\$19 96	\$77 81
Alexander . . . . .			.....	\$8 20				
Bond . . . . .			.....	120 00				10 66
Boone	\$153 81					5 20		
Brown			1,005 26	.....		23 03		10 95
Bureau								
Calhoun								
Carroll	105 70	\$2 61		110 38		\$16 69		
Cass								10 47
Champaign		451 18			4 28	25 69		66 37
Christian			260 22			28 50	8 77	107 18
Clark		470 45		388 87		150 11		16 52
Clay				2 70				8 91
Clinton				142 20	12 27	73 44	7 73	42 75
Coles		232 27				93 81		69 77
Cook	7,104 36	8,803 82				2,399 04	1,136 97	1,955 52
Crawford		103 84		261 17		63 94	26 69	20 37
Cumberland		320 93		32 00				
DeKalb	149 21					23 16	39 24	32 88
DeWitt		196 40	15 67			34 82		35 12
Douglas		101 02				18 02	24 31	
DuPage	195 23				6 87			82 92
Edgar		191 21			7 55	15 24	61 46	
Edwards				81 35				
Eflingham				267 25		21 25		16 12
Fayette		11		336 80	12 58			163 34
Ford		1,011 35				6 97	81 74	99 78
Franklin				90				41 70
Fulton	27 54	1,392 07				76 64	26 75	84 31
Gallatin				105 95		240 69	29 13	
Greene		85	251 72		9 51	132 53	27 90	19 62
Grundy	174 10				9 16			21 26
Hamilton				166 65				18 47
Hancock			188 65			39 17	43 23	46 80
Hardin								
Henderson			89 43					16 65
Henry	28 75		324 18			34 10	4 10	32 61
Iroquois		503 44				52 17		30 97
Jackson				247 82	11 00			69 00
Jasper				110 05		163 18	38 71	13 44
Jefferson				4 00				
Jersey		14 26	112 27					49 05
Jo Daviess	177 59					33 65		69 75
Johnson		91 87		362 98				
Kane	339 51				7 36	105 48	30 72	56 57
Kankakee		250 63			10 65	30 59		3 37
Kendall	86 43			16 15	13 49	21 37	21 02	
Knox		17 39	279 61			34 60	54 38	50 26
Lake	133 27	14 23				23 83		35 23
LaSalle	12 03	1,297 37			70 26	295 05	13 31	47 88
Lawrence				200 82				
Lee	128 52	3 43			18			12 42
Livingston		529 99			18 59	25 26	78 72	
Logan			239 32			45 31		100 80
Macon		267 46	927 61		28 09	27 00		95 45
Macoupin			298 92			157 21	42 59	24 85
Madison				182 75	5 28	80 45	22 23	93 21
Marion				142 45	4 84	108 97		122 10
Marshall		27 02	98 48			39 04		46 76
Mason			124 96			16 56	20 17	53 19

Table IV.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Asylum for Insane Crimin'l's	Institu- tion for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institu- tion for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.
Massac				\$71 73				837 02
McDonough			\$110 39			\$74 84		33 65
McHenry	\$89 71				\$11 27			23 26
McLean		\$431 72	8 37		12 64	65 84	\$33 39	159 45
Menard			1,459 31			33 95		61 56
Mercer			166 41			25 40		12 58
Monroe				208 65		50 01		
Montgomery		15 80	199 51			34 80		17 22
Morgan			157 80			229 80	64 65	108 18
Monroe		73 43			1 93			
Ogle	237 75				5 45	28 85		35 61
Peoria			602 31		7 54	77 04		71 45
Perry				106 15		47 54	30 44	45 10
Piatt		196 83				43 24		2 34
Pike			418 99			337 94		57 29
Pope								
Pulaski							18 74	
Putnam	8 71	22 86						
Randolph				237 02	7 91	18 95		21 68
Richland				85 52		59 20		
Rock Island	95 51	35 77	355 66		11 09	174 65	47 35	19 81
Saline				3 65				
Sangamon		9 27	418 63		3 26	87 41	46 00	300 36
Schuylerville			2,191 49			38 66		44 35
Scott			93 64					
Shelby		186 56		23 70	8 29	93 55	30 65	41 54
Stark			27 53					24 10
St. Clair				735 90	41 76	206 71	65 00	56 65
Stephenson	364 81				6 93		11 97	74 29
Tazewell			220 02			38 78		69 72
Union				13 60				
Vermilion		617 77		21 90	2 57	49 32	21 73	39 63
Wabash				91 20		35 14		37 26
Warren			198 95		11 47	11 33		
Washington				214 75	1 96	79 90	40 76	10 33
Wayne				199 77		31 48	24 16	33 95
White		17 07		157 14	11 22	20 97		27 56
Whiteside	272 94	9 52			21 31	12 65	8 68	29 37
Will	10 17	765 00				25 23	19 52	17 04
Williamson				14 75			75	
Winnebago	392 34				41 15	20 06		11 45
Woodford			129 51			92 12		28 32
Totals	\$10,097 61	\$17,472 22	\$7,075 28	\$5,376 49	\$486 40	\$7,136 90	\$2,358 81	\$5,665 64

TABLE V.—Showing amounts collected from each county in the State by eight State Institutions, between the 1st day of July, 1893, and the 30th day of June, 1894.

Table V.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb....		Institution for the Blind....		Asylum for In- sane Crimi- nals....
		Eastern In- sane Hospital	Central Illino- ian Hospital	Southern In- sane Hospital	Asylum for In- sane Crimi- nals....	
Macoupin.....		\$137.08		\$19.79	\$45.84	\$12.17
Madison.....		\$697.60	67.30	66.21	26.62	90.97
Marion.....		166.55		39.02	14.37	137.81
Marshall.....		136.34		75.13		52.47
Mason.....		113.02		7.35	26.15	38.82
Massac.....			104.90	9.83	21.82	9.57
McDonough.....		245.86		51.02		17.56
McHenry.....	\$112.37			14.17		35.77
McLean.....	28.94	\$351.82		9.93	44.63	57.90
Menard.....		137.63		8.16	26.42	74.30
Mercer.....		159.49			22.98	38.86
Monroe.....					14.63	
Montgomery.....		358.16			24.60	12.94
Morgan.....		229.97			143.02	27.38
Moultrie.....		135.30		12.96		
Ogle.....	255.41			1.13	40.96	4.34
Peoria.....		535.86		9.01	28.65	66.31
Perry.....			64.70		47.18	8.88
Piatt.....		199.15			34.35	47.52
Pike.....		256.98			143.64	23.74
Pope.....			130.40			15.37
Pulaski.....			286.41			
Putnam.....	16.22	39.97				
Randolph.....			77.78	10.21	18.45	34.34
Richland.....			182.80		118.24	41.11
Rock Island.....	69.71	29.71	289.36		153.66	48.93
Saline.....			400.00	22.05		8.15
Sangamon.....		490.25		27.58	17.57	166.74
Schuyler.....		47.37			32.30	32.50
Scott.....		26.56				
Shelby.....		380.09	22.24	15.94	52.04	25.48
Stark.....		44.02				21.50
St. Clair.....			682.15	44.31	325.23	20.07
Stephenson.....	279.48			2.38		81.74
Tazewell.....		229.09			60.18	21.12
Union.....			647.69	27.58	37.40	46.80
Vermilion.....		429.07	24.99		42.07	11.49
Wabash.....			37.30			
Warren.....		183.78		16.27	10.83	
Washington.....			175.70		39.95	33.34
Wayne.....			214.40	19.81	39.58	21.74
White.....		27.81	195.00		18.61	35.96
Whiteside.....	619.08	21.08		26.43	21.82	13.10
Will.....	13.66	845.76			46.07	31.19
Williamson.....			540.53		112.47	34.36
Winnebago.....	304.07	2.77	145.39	22.09	16.65	9.40
Woodford.....					98.35	36.21
Total.....	\$10,761.62	\$17,290.19	\$7,346.50	\$8,740.76	\$742.28	\$6,892.16
						\$2,942.08
						\$4,376.73

TABLE VI.—Showing balance due eight State institutions, and not yet collected, on the 30th day of June, 1894, from each county in the State.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Asylum for Insane Criminally	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	Institution for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble-Minded
Adams				\$315 53	\$45 36	\$135 12	\$13 50	\$55 53
Alexander				\$208 89	\$322 83	29 50	186 29	402 24
Bond					37 60			
Boone	\$102 81							
Brown				39 15			3 88	
Bureau		16 58	99 45			42 67	3 54	
Calhoun		156 41	46 93		18 44	31 63	167 22	
Carroll	58 07	2 55			12 23	18 61		5 41
Cass		15	198 75					
Champaign		197 43						
Christian			179 59		3 21	21 08	12 72	30 61
Clark		60		241 97		34 82		54 95
Clay		47 62		120 24	2 80	413 26	100 19	5 13
Clinton				69 20	2 71	56 99	3 15	
Coles			177 38		3 23	48 76		18 38
Cook	1,430 77	5,780 41			945 60	1,583 43	889 56	
Crawford		1 60		245 17		25 87	44 09	11 32
Cumberland		319 89		124 67				22
DeKalb	108 30					45 69	31 56	13 66
DeWitt		104 68			5 84	10 36	2 26	16 37
Douglas		119 93				14 81	9 94	10
DuPage	82 24				1 36			26 00
Edgar		233 74			13 47		123 64	4 48
Edwards				28 17				
Effingham				81 65		15 68		10 76
Fayette				110 32		63 98	14 62	
Ford		73 70					16 15	7 01
Franklin		42 46		475 66	21 30	489 43		20
Fulton		18 66	220 89			15 60	23 41	
Gallatin		16		99 50		64 98	41 56	
Greene			109 08		2 00		1 95	
Grundy		194 87				16 44		
Hamilton				60 45		106 48	16 89	
Hancock			102 28			30 69	27 74	18 44
Hardin	7 77			44 55		37 21		
Henderson			19 86					11 31
Henry	26 49	4 25	120 28	3 05	24 38	20 24		
Iroquois		231 71						16 24
Jackson				101 10	61 02	233 88		63 90
Jasper				43 65				3 11
Jefferson		10			20 82		2 46	
Jersey		12 58	73 60			8 03		
Jo Daviess	125 45	14 73				40 56		45 59
Johnson		20		222 50				
Kane	197 21	1 37			12 19	93 78	35 01	34 80
Kankakee		274 91			6 22			
Kendall	35 37			2 50	24 25	20 07		
Knox		21 53	149 51		19 88	4 51	4 43	32 52
Lake	101 50					72 89		16 68
LaSalle	95	1,365 92			42 49	65 87	11 18	41 93
Lawrence				368 11		34 46	23 36	83 57
Lee	134 13	21 19			12 00			5 65
Livingston		406 77			10 15	15 35	25 97	
Logan			125 17				10 49	
Macon		232 99	17 04		6 47		41 04	34 38

Table VI.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Asylum for Feeble Minded,.....	Institution for the Blind,...		Institution for the Deaf and Dumb		Asylum for In- sane Crim- inals.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	Asylum for In- sane Crim- inals.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	Asylum for In- sane Crim- inals.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb
		Insti- tution for the Blind,...	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	Insti- tution for the Deaf and Dumb	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb						
Maconpin.....		\$203 04	7 29	124 12	35 33						3 94
Madison.....		\$165 90	24 24	14 45							
Marion.....		95 81	35 35	19 59							17 51
Marshall.....		52 08									35 96
Mason.....		43 42		16 49	6 67						25 06
Massac.....											7 09
McDonough.....		142 00		31 38							37 61
McHenry.....	\$72 21		17								
McLean.....	51 14	\$31 71		13 62	38 19	13 71					94 28
Menard.....		67 80		24	22 70	4 51					12 30
Mercer.....		75 08				22 18					6 62
Monroe.....						13 25					
Montgomery.....		20	52 63	2 76	20 76						10 43
Morgan.....		25	79 20	12 48							35 16
Moultrie.....		14 95		6 38							10
Ogle.....	82 08			6 74	11 76						6 86
Peoria.....		289 27				18 52	19 40				43 40
Perry.....			23 25			26 47	18 78				
Piatt.....		110 13				31 55					5 39
Pike.....		147 95		11 00	156 82						66 15
Pope.....			22 75								
Pulaski.....			69 75	80 16	19 49						
Putnam.....		31 88	17 51								
Randolph.....			199 95	9 23							
Richland.....			37 20		98 70						22 61
Rock Island.....	21 93	20 92	188 96		82	36 45	20 87				1 76
Saline.....			498 83	24 78	151 10						65 91
Sangamon.....		263 27		3 85	11 82						23 73
Schnyler.....		30 84				20 86					47 01
Scott.....		69 28									
Shelby.....		224 15			10 41	36 29	41 10				7 76
Stark.....		7 43									21 46
St. Clair.....			245 21	3 55							
Stephenson.....	131 98	32 70		6 24	26 10	24 49					56 78
Tazewell.....			80 08	38 19	35 21						19 72
Union.....			137 62	17	210 44	25 69					71 37
Vermilion.....		496 64				25 78					21 42
Wabash.....			79 20								11 75
Warren.....		60 70		17	13 07						01
Washington.....			69 40		53 82	19 38					16 05
Wayne.....			57 55	2 07	51 26	23 71					
White.....		10 00	378 30	24 15	11 32	12					8 79
Whiteside.....	188 68	17 64		23 08	22 29	6 48					13 51
Will.....	1 08	441 78		99 94	16 69	11 57					29 69
Williamson.....		5 81	450 19		558 59	65 21					149 05
Winnebago.....	134 38	35 85		23 93	15 20						4 68
Woodford.....			97 93		96	38 62					21 21
Total.....	\$3,086 97	\$12,082 61	\$3,783 58	\$5,653 87	\$1,759 43	\$6,368 22	\$2,483 76	\$2,140 77			

TABLE VII—*Consolidated financial statement (all funds included) for the fiscal year*

	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Criminal
APPROPRIATIONS.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Appropriations 1891, undrawn July 1, 1892	\$159,775 09	\$364,276 27	\$203,196 94	\$143,880 22	\$34,455 98
<i>Cr.</i>					
Appropriations drawn during year.....	157,552 59	353,544 74	196,429 18	137,127 67	26,100 00
Appropriations undrawn, June 30, 1893....	2,222 50	10,731 53	6,767 76	6,752 55	8,355 98
	\$159,775 09	\$364,276 27	\$203,196 94	\$143,880 22	\$34,455 98
INSTITUTIONS.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Cash on hand July 1, 1892.....	35,592 94	5,272 79	8,617 34	22,667 63	313 11
From State, ordinary.....	148,357 16	256,000 00	178,500 00	131,500 00	25,000 00
From State, special.....	9,195 43	97,544 74	17,929 18	5,627 67	1,100 00
From Burr fund.....	16,215 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
From other sources.....	14,921 48	29,659 91	14,265 54	13,896 88	1,050 79
	\$224,282 46	\$388,477 44	\$219,312 06	\$172,692 18	\$27,463 90
<i>Cr.</i>					
Indebtedness, July 1, 1892, paid.....	19,155 16	10,979 87	5,460 00	8,856 96	.....
Expenses present year.....	149,448 30	374,370 29	192,117 73	120,269 97	27,406 73
Cash on hand.....	40,309 32	3,127 35	21,734 33	43,565 25	57 17
Burr fund loaned.....	15,109 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$224,282 46	\$388,477 44	\$219,312 06	\$172,692 18	\$27,463 90
FINANCIAL CONDITION.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Indebtedness, July 1, 1892.....	19,415 16	10,979 87	5,460 00	8,856 96	.....
Expenses ordinary, present year.....	160,797 37	288,836 80	178,953 49	122,993 12	30,257 18
Expenses, special, present year.....	6,333 77	97,514 74	13,164 24	8,154 45	1,100 00
Expenses, Burr fund.....	2,177 79	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$188,724 09	\$397,361 41	\$197,577 73	\$140,004 53	\$31,357 18
<i>Cr.</i>					
Expenses paid as above.....	168,863 46	385,350 09	197,577 73	129,126 93	27,406 73
Indebtedness, June 30, 1893.....	19,860 63	12,011 32	.....	10,877 60	3,950 45
	\$188,724 09	\$397,361 41	\$197,577 73	\$140,004 53	\$31,357 18
SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Cash balance, June 30, 1893.....	40,309 32	3,127 35	21,734 33	43,565 25	57 17
Cash estimates in State treasury.....	3,582 00	.....	1,307 76	4,120 73	.....
Deficit, June 30, 1893.....	.....	8,883 97	.....	.....	3,893 28
	\$43,891 32	\$12,011 32	\$23,042 09	\$47,685 98	\$3,950 45
<i>Cr.</i>					
Indebtedness, June 30, 1893.....	19,860 63	12,011 32	.....	10,877 60	3,950 45
Surplus, June 30, 1893.....	24,030 69	.....	23,042 09	36,808 38	.....
	\$43,891 32	\$12,011 32	\$23,042 09	\$47,685 98	\$3,950 45

of the income and expenses of eleven State institutions, classed
ending June 30, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE—		Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear In- firmary.	Soldiers and Sailors' Home.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
\$106,265 32	\$43,827 09	\$81,891 98	\$56,496 26	\$30,914 78	\$154,035 46	\$1,379,015 39
105,950 28 315 04	43,808 52 18 57	80,895 95 996 03	56,116 70 379 56	28,221 76 2,693 02	152,941 79 1,093 67	1,338,689 18 40,326 21
\$106,265 32	\$43,827 09	\$81,891 98	\$56,496 26	\$30,914 78	\$154,035 46	\$1,379,015 39
6,435 22 100,000 00 5,950 28	832 88 40,000 00 3,808 52	2,891 78 78,500 00 2,395 95	2,136 38 54,000 00 2,116 70	3,318 33 26,000 00 2,221 76	18,413 78 145,000 00 7,941 79	106,492 28 1,182,857 16 155,832 02
12,862 62	\$1,188 46	11,972 13	293 42	.....	5,156 53	16,215 45 111,267 76
\$125,248 12	\$52,829 86	\$95,759 86	\$58,546 60	\$31,540 09	\$176,512 10	\$1,572,664 67
11,681 11 113,277 13 289 88	354 85 51,819 07 655 94	93,552 46 2,207 40	51,570 36 6,976 24	26,681 64 4,858 45	28 48 150,797 53 25,686 09	56,776 43 1,351,311 14 149,467 42 15,109 68
\$125,248 12	\$52,829 86	\$95,759 86	\$58,546 60	\$31,540 09	\$176,512 10	\$1,572,664 67
11,681 11 114,112 48 5,490 92	354 85 48,203 55 3,808 52	91,156 51 2,395 95	51,176 56 2,116 70	24,459 88 2,221 76	28 18 144,112 39 6,867 46	56,776 43 1,255,089 33 149,198 51 2,177 79
\$131,284 51	\$52,366 92	\$98,552 46	\$53,293 26	\$26,681 64	\$151,038 33	\$1,463,242 06
124,958 24 6,326 27	52,173 92 193 00	93,552 46	51,570 36 1,722 90	26,681 64	150,826 01 212 32	1,408,087 57 55,151 49
\$131,284 51	\$52,366 92	\$98,552 46	\$53,293 26	\$26,681 64	\$101,038 33	\$1,463,242 06
289 88 6,036 39	655 94	2,207 40	6,976 24	4,858 45	25,686 09 961 13	149,467 42 9,971 62 18,813 64
\$6,326 27	\$655 94	\$2,207 40	\$6,976 24	\$4,858 45	\$26,647 22	\$178,252 68
6,326 27	193 00 462 94	2,207 40	5,253 34	4,858 45	212 32 26,431 90	55,154 49 123,088 19
\$6,326 27	\$655 94	\$2,207 40	\$6,976 24	\$4,858 45	\$26,647 22	\$178,252 68

Table VII—

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

	Northern.	Eastern.	Central	Southern	Criminal
ORDINARY EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.					
Attendance.....	\$66,376 00	\$112,540 16	\$66,825 18	\$50,349 16	\$13,984 36
Food.....	41,006 95	79,263 28	65,287 54	45,597 73	7,188 87
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	10,940 76	24,764 61	12,407 17	5,380 05	2,058 17
Laundry supplies.....	1,201 52	743 63	1,455 56	1,536 15	48 67
Fuel.....	16,577 36	33,489 06	10,820 74	10,376 58	291 80
Light.....	1,347 01	6,703 19	2,428 81	543 60	132 66
Water.....			1,625 07		
Medicine and medical supplies.....	2,322 73	4,050 90	2,143 07	3,290 98	451 82
Freight and transportation.....	926 89	1,798 74	687 60	792 59	1,567 92
Postage and telegraphing.....	519 58	2,298 16	592 81	376 78	160 36
Books and stationery.....	367 03	724 34	611 05	309 89	193 80
Printing and advertising.....	346 78	531 33	764 05	102 86	107 10
Music and amusements.....	699 68	319 34	195 23	63 50	342 23
Instruments and apparatus.....	300 44	198 91	295 32	78 39	21 25
Household expenses.....	989 76	1,631 49	896 56	887 43	328 72
Furniture.....	3,287 54	3,188 31	2,038 80	789 16	765 39
Building, repairs, etc.....	3,199 90	4,780 99	3,942 58	87 77	708 15
Tools.....	152 03	366 14	59 15	1 75	63 35
Machinery, etc.....	1,110 61	2,420 61	1,121 34	639 86	33 83
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	5,045 40	6,945 88	3,825 64	1,586 40	1,620 61
Real estate.....	127 50				150 00
Legal expenses.....	12 50			5 00	
Insurance.....	250 00			90 00	
Shop expenses.....	54 67	1,663 62	31 27	25 10	32 12
Burial expenses.....	334 70	253 36	889 00		103 00
Expenses not classified.....		160 70	9 95	82 45	
Total.....	\$160,797 37	\$288,836 80	\$178,953 49	\$122,993 12	\$30,257 18
Less receipts not from State.....	14,921 48	29,659 91	14,265 54	12,896 88	1,050 79
Cost to State.....	\$145,875 89	\$259,176 89	\$164,687 95	\$110,096 24	\$29,206 39
SPECIAL EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.					
Attendance.....	2,742 12	4,980 91	835 43	3,871 00	455 62
Food.....					
Clothing, bedding, etc.....		1,994 42			
Laundry supplies.....					
Fuel.....	301 95			1 00	
Light.....		1,860 91			
Medicine and medical supplies.....					
Freight and transportation.....	8 10			23 30	
Postage and telegraphing.....		300 92			
Books and stationery.....	538 09	835 55	337 00	32 21	100 00
Printing and advertising.....				46 50	
Music and amusements.....	495 58			7 35	
Instruments and apparatus.....					
Household expenses.....		217 20		23 87	
Furniture.....		6,891 49		5 30	
Building, repairs, etc.....	2,595 70	76,701 02	7,945 59	3,779 96	530 58
Tools.....		158 62		100 12	
Machinery, etc.....	909 09	3,385 70	4,046 22	262 64	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	920 93	218 00		1 20	13 80
Real estate.....					
Insurance.....					
Shop expenses.....					
Expenses not classified.....					
Total.....	\$8,511 56	\$97,544 74	\$13,164 24	\$8,154 45	\$1,100 00
AVERAGES.					
Total number of days' board furnished.....	451,354	798,347	499,956	377,653	49,644
Deduct furnished to officers and employees.....	67,892	113,511	68,868	56,376	8,866
Days' board furnished to inmates.....	383,462	684,836	431,088	321,277	40,778
Average number of inmates.....	1,050,58	1,877,01	1,181,06	880,21	111,71
Average cost per capita (gross).....	\$153 06	\$153 88	\$151 53	\$139 70	\$270 68
Average cost per capita (net).....	138 85	138 07	139 44	125 01	261 45

Continued.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE—		Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Soldiers and Sailors' Home.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
\$63,263 58	\$22,607 34	\$33,891 16	\$19,000 72	\$8,317 60	\$10,279 65	\$497,364 91
17,932 47	7,972 32	26,150 62	16,587 65	7,709 81	47,619 60	365,316 81
5,656 21	2,514 22	6,389 00	5,119 52	15 05	16,874 53	92,119 29
730 09	231 65	1,215 70	398 48	572 92	543 80	8,678 17
7,580 91	3,726 75	7,841 76	4,946 59	3,034 38	11,062 44	108,748 37
1,617 21	1,331 33	1,181 01	867 55	567 61	2,290 39	19,010 40
1,181 82	566 03	2,420 59	.....	286 35	2,451 52	8,531 38
230 45	132 87	543 91	49 69	1,036 77	1,284 19	15,540 38
2,386 90	1,007 09	764 13	416 43	489 07	1,936 52	12,773 88
699 99	263 01	448 07	222 00	95 00	549 75	6,225 51
1,040 70	1,054 27	383 28	456 79	388 24	791 31	6,320 73
1,080 36	198 65	275 65	87 55	97 60	384 22	4,076 09
179 19	181 93	385 93	118 83	30 64	317 40	2,724 90
23 08	43 37	175 75	1 00	.....	30 20	1,167 71
544 89	153 97	680 11	367 25	184 12	582 47	7,216 71
1,183 76	923 49	2,353 57	1,335 54	343 47	2,483 74	18,692 77
1,368 58	302 48	2,061 48	324 63	606 86	5,912 82	23,296 24
70 03	52 36	58 56	20 20	9 17	136 14	988 88
975 80	54 96	430 93	189 41	88 13	414 50	7,779 98
5,641 80	1,993 78	1,360 15	630 23	278 09	7,558 84	36,486 82
.....	400 00	1,275 00	.....	279 00	.....	2,231 50
.....	.....	6 75	.....	.....	10 00	34 25
715 41	3,316 68	612 65	.....	.....	175 00	515 00
15 00	15 00	250 75	36 50	.....	215 17	6,666 74
3 25	160 00	.....	.....	.....	138 16	2,035 47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416 35
\$114,112 48	\$48,203 55	\$91,156 51	\$51,176 56	\$24,459 88	\$144,142 39	\$1,255,089 33
12,862 62	8,188 46	11,972 13	293 42	.....	5,156 53	111,267 76
\$101,249 86	\$40,015 09	\$79,184 38	\$50,883 14	\$24,459 88	\$138,985 86	\$1,143,821 57
892 39	930 38	663 75	282 12	.....	1,033 12	16,686 84
.....	.....	.....	.....	411 65	.....	2,406 07
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302 95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,860 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 85	35 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 92
500 00	593 93	198 40	276 00	100 00	367 46	3,878 64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 50
.....	4 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	505 90
.....	27 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 29
.....	95	118 25	.....	15 00	4 50	260 57
3,938 78	1,446 92	1,526 04	1,297 33	580 07	.....	7,596 06
.....	19 73	.....	9 15	1,113 24	4,547 62	105,422 78
.....	640 22	7 76	252 10	1 80	.....	289 42
158 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	692 98	10,196 71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217 93	1,530 66
.....	26 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 83
\$5,490 92	\$3,808 52	\$2,395 95	\$2,116 70	\$2,221 76	\$6,867 16	\$151,376 30
155,842	68,264	237,498	156,257	47,322	323,843	3,165,880
21,929	11,004	38,951	14,660	6,699	9,856	421,552
133,913	51,260	198,547	111,657	40,623	313,987	2,744,328
367 99	148 66	543 96	388 10	111 29	860 21	7,520 81
\$310 09	\$321 25	\$167 58	\$131 89	\$219 78	\$167 56	\$166 88
275 14	269 17	145 57	130 85	219 78	161 51	152 09

Table VII—

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.					
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Criminal
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION. INMATES.					
Present at beginning of year.....	1,010	1,710	1,180	840	113
Since admitted, new.....	351	604	295	195	36
Former inmates readmitted.....	34	129	.....	25	.....
Absentees returned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total for year.....	1,395	2,443	1,475	1,060	153
Discharged or absent.....	219	294	196	144	30
Died.....	79	131	79	61	8
Present at end of year—					
Males.....	572	1,085	616	498	115
Females.....	525	933	584	357	.....
Total for year.....	1,395	2,443	1,475	1,060	153

Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE—		Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Soldiers and Sailors' Home.	Total
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
.....	1	506	311	136	757	6,564
60	50	100	99	671	308	2,769
4	10	73	3	99	107	184
443	177	.....	135	.....	484	1,243
507	238	679	548	906	1,656	11,060
507	236	124	264	811	754	3,557
.....	1	26	2	3	80	470
.....	.....	293	163	61	824	4,227
.....	1	236	119	31	.....	2,786
507	238	679	548	906	1,656	11,060

TABLE VIII.—*Consolidated financial statement (all funds included) for the fiscal year*

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.					
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Criminal.
APPROPRIATIONS.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Appropriations 1891, undrawn July 1, 1893.....	\$2,222 50	\$10,731 53	\$6,767 76	\$6,752 55	\$8,355 98
Appropriations 1893.....	354,450 00	672,160 00	372,000 00	299,350 00	79,960 00
	\$356,672 50	\$682,891 53	\$378,767 76	\$306,102 55	\$88,255 98
<i>Cr.</i>					
Appropriation drawn during year.....	197,164 56	353,603 81	187,570 76	149,375 94	42,435 69
Appropriations 1891, lapsed.....	506 04	.....	5,197 00	2,146 43	8,355 98
Appropriations undrawn June 30, 1894.....	159,001 90	329,287 72	186,000 00	154,580 18	37,464 31
	\$356,672 50	\$682,891 53	\$378,767 76	\$306,102 55	\$88,255 98
INSTITUTIONS.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Cash on hand July 1, 1893.....	40,309 32	3,127 35	21,734 33	43,565 25	57 17
From State, ordinary.....	148,000 00	296,000 00	177,600 00	133,200 00	30,000 00
From State, special.....	49,164 56	57,603 81	9,970 76	16,175 94	12,435 69
From Burr fund.....	14,926 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
From other sources.....	16,707 17	25,089 38	13,251 61	14,793 01	1,615 18
	\$269,107 76	\$381,820 54	\$222,556 70	\$207,734 20	\$44,108 04
<i>Cr.</i>					
Indebtedness July 1, 1893, paid.....	19,860 63	12,011 32	.....	10,877 60	3,950 45
Expenses present year, paid.....	193,346 88	351,688 31	178,630 75	125,521 33	36,655 28
Cash on hand.....	37,450 25	18,120 91	43,925 95	71,335 27	3,502 31
Burr fund loaned.....	18,450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$269,107 76	\$381,820 54	\$222,556 70	\$207,734 20	\$44,108 04
FINANCIAL CONDITION.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Indebtedness July 1, 1893.....	19,860 63	12,011 32	.....	10,877 60	3,950 45
Expenses, ordinary, present year.....	154,275 47	308,745 32	169,967 75	117,376 07	25,709 99
Expenses, special, present year.....	48,621 80	57,655 81	8,663 00	17,022 88	12,581 85
Expenses, Burr and show case fund.....	3,879 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$226,637 64	\$378,412 45	\$178,630 75	\$145,276 55	\$42,242 29
<i>Cr.</i>					
Expenses paid as above.....	213,207 51	363,699 63	178,630 75	136,398 93	40,605 73
Indebtedness June 30, 1894.....	13,430 13	14,712 82	.....	8,877 62	1,636 56
	\$226,637 64	\$378,412 45	\$178,630 75	\$145,276 55	\$42,242 29
SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.					
<i>Dr.</i>					
Cash balance June 30, 1894.....	37,450 25	18,120 91	43,925 95	71,335 27	3,502 31
Cash estimates in State treasury.....	414 67	52 00	.....	4,967 67	.....
Deficit June 30, 1894.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$37,864 92	\$18,172 91	\$43,925 95	\$76,302 94	\$3,502 31
<i>Cr.</i>					
Indebtedness June 30, 1894.....	13,430 13	14,712 82	.....	8,877 62	1,636 56
Surplus June 30, 1894.....	24,434 79	3,460 09	43,925 95	67,425 32	1,865 75
	\$37,864 92	\$18,172 91	\$43,925 95	\$76,302 94	\$3,502 31

of the income and expenses of eleven State institutions, classified, ending June 30, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE		Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln,	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal,	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago,	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy,	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
\$315 04	\$18 57	\$996 03	\$379 56	\$2,693 02	\$1,093 67	\$40,326 21
219,500 00	115,663 00	179,600 00	115,600 00	77,200 00	275,000 00	2,760,423 00
\$219,815 04	\$115,681 57	\$180,596 03	\$115,979 56	\$79,893 02	\$276,093 67	\$2,800,749 21
111,882 03	63,733 92	99,909 37	56,372 02	45,610 79	126,856 24	1,427,515 13
2 10	305 71	305 71	2,350 00	132 51	18,995 80	
107,933 61	51,945 55	87,380 95	59,607 74	31,932 23	149,104 89	1,354,238 28
\$219,815 04	\$115,681 57	\$180,596 03	\$115,979 56	\$79,893 02	\$276,093 67	\$2,800,749 21
289 88	655 94	2,207 40	6,976 24	4,858 45	25,686 09	149,467 42
100,000 00	45,000 00	85,000 00	54,000 00	30,000 00	115,000 00	1,213,560 00
12,358 42	19,178 18	7,909 37	2,372 02	15,610 79	11,856 24	214,635 78
12,286 47	6,974 28	9,405 27	107 00	.....	4,233 42	14,936 71
104,934 77	\$71,808 40	\$104,522 04	\$63,455 26	\$50,469 24	\$156,775 75	\$1,697,292 70
6,326 27	193 00	.....	1,722 90	.....	212 32	55,154 49
117,772 48	69,817 52	91,073 95	48,398 07	38,698 31	139,494 91	1,391,197 79
836 02	1,797 88	13,448 09	13,234 29	11,770 93	17,068 52	232,490 42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,459 00
\$124,934 77	\$71,808 40	\$104,522 04	\$63,455 26	\$50,469 24	\$156,775 75	\$1,697,292 70
6,326 27	193 00	.....	1,722 90	.....	212 32	55,154 49
106,883 68	50,597 82	83,046 35	46,126 05	23,087 52	127,422 82	1,213,238 84
12,358 42	19,224 04	8,027 60	5,549 30	15,610 79	12,106 09	217,421 53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,879 74
\$125,568 37	\$70,014 86	\$91,073 95	\$53,398 25	\$38,698 31	\$139,741 23	\$1,489,694 60
124,098 75	70,010 52	91,073 95	50,220 97	38,698 31	139,707 23	1,446,352 28
1,469 62	4 34	.....	3,177 28	.....	34 00	43,342 37
\$125,568 37	\$70,014 86	\$91,073 95	\$53,398 25	\$38,698 31	\$139,741 23	\$1,489,694 65
359 63	1,353 62	13,448 05	13,234 29	11,770 93	17,068 52	231,569 77
476 39	444 26	118 23	.....	.....	1,210 98	7,684 20
633 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	633 60
\$1,469 62	\$1,797 88	\$13,566 32	\$13,234 29	\$11,770 93	\$18,279 50	\$239,887 57
1,469 62	4 34	.....	.....	.....	34 00	40,165 09
.....	1,793 54	13,566 32	13,234 29	11,770 93	18,245 50	199,722 48
\$1,469 62	\$1,797 88	\$13,566 32	\$13,234 29	\$11,770 93	\$18,279 50	\$239,887 57

Table VIII.—

	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Criminal.
ORDINARY EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.					
Attendance	\$65,886 14	\$117,127 75	\$67,335 01	\$48,966 65	\$12,862 28
Food	41,662 56	88,714 55	59,803 70	41,051 76	6,507 35
Clothing, bedding, etc.	9,352 22	22,327 95	10,528 53	4,931 04	1,501 51
Laundry supplies	776 63	2,089 28	906 25	1,184 32	112 06
Fuel	16,453 94	36,791 70	8,977 77	13,637 96	381 64
Light	1,099 01	5,113 69	1,452 44	340 12	77 81
Water	2,990 02	4,558 13	1,869 18	2,338 06	469 16
Medicine and medical supplies	1,002 77	2,385 06	761 57	565 68	1,423 26
Freight and transportation	764 49	1,708 55	443 57	354 82	63 21
Postage and telegraphing	528 38	1,118 51	546 78	179 35	67 96
Books and stationery	177 30	606 94	312 85	164 35	78 15
Printing and advertising	161 60	604 01	362 97	226 70	4 60
Music and amusements	151 06	565 62	122 70	10 01	18 45
Instruments and apparatus	1,166 18	2,313 47	944 07	695 72	160 97
Household expenses	3,469 64	2,216 77	3,239 53	594 83	177 04
Furniture	4,138 79	6,557 16	5,452 18	59 95	60 89
Building, repairs, etc.	89 51	386 19	160 16	17 64	75
Tools	382 67	1,125 35	447 69	433 30	.....
Machinery, etc.	3,054 78	10,631 75	3,706 07	1,433 79	1,275 32
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	168 00	141 20	.....	.....	193 00
Real estate	140 90	17 90	.....	20 39	.....
Legal expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	.....
Insurance	131 88	962 12	85 78	.....	20 08
Shop expenses	527 00	123 40	787 58	9 00	164 50
Burial expenses .....	.....	558 24	63 36	79 63	.....
Expenses not classified .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$154,275 47	\$308,745 32	\$169,967 75	\$117,376 07	\$25,709 99
Less receipts not from State	16,707 17	25,089 38	13,251 61	14,793 01	1,615 18
Cost to State	\$137,568 30	\$283,655 94	\$156,716 14	\$102,583 06	\$24,094 81
SPECIAL EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.					
Attendance	8,914 69	13,543 30	3,351 14	6,035 94	2,098 51
Food	31 73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing, bedding, etc.	1,618 29	643 10	.....	13 12	210 07
Laundry supplies	918 76	.....	25 20	.....	.....
Fuel	796 07	.....	1 50	.....	.....
Light	367 42	685 40	.....	35 24	.....
Water .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine and medical supplies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freight and transportation	437 60	43 73	.....	27 10	92 08
Postage and telegraphing	11	125 52	.....	.....	.....
Books and stationery	233 09	702 44	663 00	181 21	250 00
Printing and advertising .....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....
Music and amusements	901 53	155 51	.....	39 83	39 00
Instruments and apparatus	4 70	266 70	1 50	4 57	53 35
Household expenses	133 81	96 49	82 44	86 97	70
Furniture	839 85	4,375 06	74 84	1,195 65	728 35
Building, repairs, etc.	35,278 38	26,230 87	3,313 60	5,574 62	8,830 72
Tools	150 91	165 95	481 07	51 09	34 82
Machinery, etc.	380 43	8,954 41	639 36	2,781 89	.....
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	1,458 11	1,630 52	29 15	983 65	244 25
Real estate	16 50	16 75	.....	.....	.....
Legal expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance	20 86	20 06	20	.....	.....
Shop expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burial expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses not classified .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$52,502 54	\$57,655 81	\$8,663 00	\$17,022 88	\$12,581 85

Continued.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE		Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincolna.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Charitable Eye and Ear In- firmary, Chicago.	Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
\$56,930 18	\$22,995 92	\$31,427 25	\$18,809 82	\$8,141 00	\$37,202 92	\$487,674 92
17,042 75	8,793 08	24,046 41	15,221 58	6,883 31	44,006 59	353,733 64
4,165 04	3,245 24	3,879 88	3,463 64	167 75	16,183 71	79,846 54
646 40	316 04	1,237 47	350 69	408 67	375 69	8,403 50
6,673 24	2,467 16	7,802 78	4,728 40	2,694 10	7,873 54	108,482 23
1,616 65	1,441 15	1,416 66	365 83	584 36	2,914 11	16,421 83
972 26	543 07	2,473 81	.....	86 35	2,655 78	8,419 28
509 04	260 43	415 97	85 26	1,720 21	1,585 45	16,800 91
2,910 98	1,353 72	794 84	661 74	498 65	1,207 64	13,565 91
623 52	318 51	408 52	201 55	119 31	534 60	5,540 65
986 50	611 39	342 91	414 04	360 18	1,864 34	6,920 34
188 94	111 39	79 10	109 17	111 45	518 70	2,458 34
80 37	290 20	144 66	70 80	.....	109 78	2,055 63
292 76	53 44	113 67	1 75	.....	89 58	1,419 04
642 70	171 67	738 99	360 69	124 31	624 78	7,943 55
1,653 57	874 48	1,706 25	489 70	287 30	3,682 19	18,391 30
2,919 31	239 37	1,226 33	192 38	531 29	1,724 32	23,101 97
425 79	8 99	110 24	6 97	3 51	70 32	1,280 07
1,101 18	122 07	329 02	97 77	20 50	236 66	4,296 18
4,967 41	2,424 45	1,552 87	488 77	239 27	3,556 84	33,331 32
.....	400 00	1,570 00	.....	60 00	.....	2,532 20
.....	.....	6 25	.....	.....	.....	185 44
.....	4 44	100 00	.....	.....	150 00	344 44
1,499 59	3,537 86	953 61	.....	.....	168 44	7,359 36
35 50	.....	229 75	5 50	46 00	56 87	1,976 10
.....	13 75	39 17	.....	.....	.....	754 15
\$106,883 68	\$50,597 82	\$83,046 35	\$46,126 05	\$23,087 52	\$127,422 82	\$1,213,238 84
12,286 47	6,974 28	9,405 27	107 00	.....	4,233 42	104,462 79
\$94,597 21	\$43,623 54	\$73,641 08	\$46,019 05	\$23,087 52	\$123,189 40	\$1,108,776 05
.....
3,640 20	976 63	1,669 99	432 92	.....	3,441 80	44,105 12
.....	24 17	.....	.....	4 00	.....	31 73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,512 75	.....
.....	.....	.....	31 20	.....	955 96	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10	799 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,118 96
152 67	.....	.....	1 80	.....	35 23	789 61
473 25	395 37	115 58	148 63	175 75	450 87	3,789 19
.....	7 00	80 75	7 50	24 25	.....	131 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,135 87
.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	332 02
16 38	45 21	.....	75	.....	7 84	470 59
.....	14 05	.....	.....	78 54	89 30	7,395 64
8,046 97	15,560 65	5,320 95	4,878 05	15,288 86	7,521 43	135,845 10
29 55	62 40	9 38	1 75	1 78	39 62	1,028 32
.....	923 23	683 85	.....	26 90	165 88	14,505 95
.....	245 50	197 10	1 70	10 71	340 62	5,140 71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 25
.....	928 63	.....	45 00	.....	.....	969 75
.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00
\$12,358 42	\$19,224 04	\$8,027 60	\$5,549 30	\$15,610 79	\$12,106 09	\$221,302 32

Table VIII.—

	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Criminal.
AVERAGES.					
Total number of days' board furnished..	452,717	854,481	505,313	364,879	49,518
Deduct furnished to officers and employés	72,994	117,791	68,023	55,520	8,351
Days' board furnished to inmates.....	399,723	736,690	437,290	309,359	41,167
Average number of inmates.....	1,095.22	2,018.33	1,198.05	847.55	112.79
Average cost per capita (gross).....	\$140.86	\$152.97	\$141.87	\$138.49	\$227.95
Average cost per capita (net).....	125.61	140.54	130.81	121.03	213.63
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.					
INMATES.					
Present at beginning of year.....	1,088	2,018	1,200	855	115
Since admitted, new.....	358	371	285	267	41
Former inmates re-admitted.....	53	78	77	.....	1
Absentees returned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total for year.....	1,499	2,467	1,562	1,122	160
Discharged or absent.....	295	246	216	217	32
Died.....	97	125	85	80	12
Present at end of year—					
Males.....	575	1,110	634	490	116
Females	532	986	597	335	.....
Total one year.....	1,499	2,467	1,562	1,122	160

Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE		Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Charitable Eye and Ear In- firmary, Chicago.	Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
149,202 20,899	77,820 16,689	236,411 36,956	151,426 14,967	47,665 6,689	370,774 10,215	3,280,206 429,094
128,303 351,51 \$304 07 269 11	61,131 167,48 \$302 11 260 41	199,455 546,45 \$151 97 134 76	136,459 373,86 \$123 38 123 09	10,976 112,26 \$205 66 205 66	360,559 987,83 \$128 99 124 71	2,851,112 1,811,33 \$155 32 141 95
79 4 421	80 179 3	529 55 106	282 130 4	92 727 112	824 242 103	7,008 2,635 1,087
504	262	690	572	931	1,673	11,442
502 2	262	169 19	261	799 3	666 80	3,695 503
.....	.....	279 233	179 132	90 39	927	4,400 2,844
504	262	690	572	931	1,673	11,442

*Inventory of Property Belonging to the Northern Hospital for
the Insane, June 30, 1894.*

Wearing apparel.....	\$1,900 00
Bedding, tables, etc.....	9,000 00
Materials.....	500 00
Findings.....	300 00
Laundry supplies, etc.....	650 00
Food.....	1,000 00
Fuel.....	500 00
Light, materials for.....	350 00
Electric plant and supplies.....	18,000 00
Medicines, etc.....	1,800 00
Books, stationery, etc.....	1,734 51
Library.....	1,600 00
Music and amusements.....	4,300 00
Instruments.....	1,600 00
Instruments and apparatus.....	4,800 00
Household supplies, etc.....	1,800 00
Furniture manufactured.....	16,000 00
Floors and windows.....	6,722 20
Beds, etc.....	7,571 16
Glass, queensware, etc.....	4,047 93
Tin, iron, etc.....	4,020 96
Building materials.....	2,500 00
Tools.....	890 00
Machinery	24,541 60
FARM AND GARDEN.	
Feed	500 00
LIVE STOCK.	
Beef cattle.....	
Boars, 2.....	30 00
Bulls, 1.....	50 00
Calves.....	
Colts, 2.....	350 00
Cows, milch, 89.....	3,560 00
Heifers.....	
Hogs, 65.....	1,300 00
Horses, 28.....	2,800 00
Mules.....	
Pigs, 400.....	2,000 00
Other live stock.....	
VEHICLES.	
Buggies, 2.....	100 00
Carriages, 2.....	500 00
Carts, 1.....	15 00
Sleds, 3.....	20 00
Sleighs, 8.....	160 00
Trucks	
Wagons, 11.....	140 00
Wagonettes, 2.....	700 00
Harness, etc.....	
Agricultural implements.....	460 00
Farm and garden tools.....	1,000 00
Shoe shop tools and machinery.....	196 84
Materials.....	13 17
Land and buildings.....	25 00
Miscellaneous, not classified.....	701,330 00
	51,067 29
Total.....	\$882,745 66

*Inventory of Property belonging to the Eastern Hospital for the
Insane July 1, 1894.*

Lands and buildings.....	\$1,518,184 50
Food.....	9,469 70
Wearing apparel.....	8,296 03
Bedding, tables, etc.....	21,169 56
Materials.....	1,320 46
Findings.....	833 58
Laundry supplies, etc.....	2,012 77
Electric light plant and supplies.....	11,633 50
Medicines and medical supplies.....	2,673 17
Transportation.....	2 00
Postage.....	30 00
Books and stationery.....	5,491 44
Music and amusements.....	6,997 28
Instruments and apparatus.....	1,288 65
Household supplies, etc.....	2,444 24
Furniture manufactured.....	27,224 80
Floors and windows.....	8,025 78
Beds, etc.....	11,575 45
Glass, queensware and cutlery.....	4,927 15
Tin, iron, sundries, etc.....	7,237 66
Building material.....	12,288 14
Tools.....	967 14
Machinery.....	11,216 90
Feed.....	817 00
1 boar.....	15 00
5 bulls.....	250 00
15 cows.....	8,325 00
94 heifers.....	2,350 00
49 hogs.....	735 00
46 horses.....	3,570 00
4 buggies.....	315 00
2 carriages.....	225 00
1 cart.....	22 00
5 sleighs.....	140 00
28 wagons.....	840 00
Harness, etc.....	510 50
Agricultural implements.....	788 50
Farm and garden tools.....	395 80
Seeds, etc.....	1,850 00
Hides.....	1,000 00
Shoe shop and materials.....	240 35
Chair shop and materials.....	19 20
Broom shop and materials.....	25 00
Miscellaneous, not classified.....	138 40
Total.....	\$1,697,911 94

*Inventory of property belonging to the Central Hospital for the
Insane, June 30, 1894.*

Food.....		\$2,615 49
CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.		
Wearing apparel.....	2,257 94	
Bedding, tables, etc.....	9,301 85	
Materials.....	444 23	
Findings.....	202 86	
Laundry supplies, etc.....	712 19	
Fuel.....	117 00	
Light, material for.....	7 40	
Electric plant and supplies.....	8,809 23	
Medicines, etc.....	1,862 96	
Postage.....	50 70	
Books, stationery, etc., library.....	2,908 56	
Music and amusements, instruments for.....	8,737 97	
Instruments and apparatus.....	450 20	
Household supplies, etc.....	1,643 55	
Furniture manufacturing.....	18,828 29	
Floors and windows.....	4,634 37	
Beds, etc.....	12,932 50	
Glass, queensware and cutlery.....	2,483 94	
Tin, iron, etc.....	6,978 04	
Building materials.....	4,987 25	
Tools.....	1,107 90	
Machinery.....	27,470 50	
FARM AND GARDEN.		
Feed.....		221 00
LIVE STOCK.		
Two boars.....	40 00	
Four calves.....	40 00	
Two bulls.....	50 00	
Sixty-one calves and heifers.....	1,770 00	
Ninety-five hogs.....	995 00	
One hundred and twenty-five pigs.....	250 00	
Twelve horses.....	1,185 00	
Two mules.....	125 00	
VEHICLES.		
Two buggies.....	145 00	
Four carriages.....	640 00	
Eight carts.....	121 00	
Two sleds.....	20 00	
One sleigh.....	40 00	
Five wagons.....	585 00	
Harness, etc.....	268 51	
Agricultural implements.....	641 75	
Farm and garden tools.....	339 62	
Land and buildings.....	968,626 66	
Broom shop, tools and machinery.....	25 00	
Materials, etc., manufacturing.....	9 50	
Total.....		\$1,095,582 86

Inventory of Property belonging to the Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane, June 30, 1894.

Food.....	\$1,568.93
Clothing and bedding.....	9,776.34
Laundry, etc.....	238.87
Fuel.....	9.00
Light.....	140.00
Medicine and medical supplies.....	1,264.43
Postage.....	7.00
Books and stationery.....	676.68
Music and amusements.....	3,250.14
Library.....	1,315.92
Instruments and apparatus.....	383.08
Household supplies.....	525.22
Furniture.....	25,656.92
Building, improvements and repairs.....	3,278.74
Tools.....	1,110.22
Machinery.....	39,501.15
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	6,217.25
Land and buildings.....	738,580.00
Printing press and type.....	250.00
Total.....	\$833,699.89

Inventory of Property belonging to the Illinois Asylum for Insane Criminals, July 1, 1894.

Articles.	No.	Amount.
Food.....		\$385.47
CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.		
Wearing apparel.....		528.62
Bedding, tables, etc.....		570.80
Materials.....		56.04
Findings.....		9.38
Laundry supplies, etc.....		* 26.00
Fuel.....		16.75
Light, materials for.....		25.92
Medicines, etc.....		227.65
Postage stamps, etc.....		3.00
Books, stationery, etc.....		177.77
Library.....		313.38
Music and amusements.....		195.00
Instruments and apparatus.....		53.35
Household supplies.....		41.58
Furniture, manufactured.....		1,191.40
Floors and windows.....		293.10
Beds, etc.....		433.00
Glass, queensware and cutlery.....		174.31
Tin, iron, etc.....		262.00
BUILDING, REPAIRS, ETC.		
Tools.....		50.00
Machinery (3 boilers).....		3,500.00
FARM AND GARDEN.		
Feed.....		33.00
Cows, milch.....	4	100.00
Hogs.....	27	189.00
Horses.....	4	400.00
Mules.....	2	200.00
Pigs.....	63	63.00
Fowls.....		15.00
VEHICLES.		
Buggy.....	1	40.00
Carriage.....	1	75.00
Cart.....	1	5.00
Wagons.....	2	44.00
Harness, etc.....		55.00
Agricultural implements.....		60.00
Farm and garden tools.....		29.50
SHOE SHOP.		
Tools.....		12.69
Materials.....		7.44
Building and grounds.....		52,500.00
Total.....		\$62,373.15

Inventory of Property belonging to the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Administrative department.....	\$1,329 42
Cabinet shop.....	2,958 74
Dining room, bakery and kitchen.....	3,651 61
Engineer department.....	2,869 34
Farm and garden.....	4,522 68
Heat and power department.....	34,175 00
Hospital department.....	1,130 09
Household department.....	7,422 49
Laundry department.....	2,935 92
Library.....	12,593 35
Printing office.....	3,320 25
Real estate.....	420,900 00
School.....	8,358 03
Sewing room.....	155 15
Shoe shop.....	338 59
Store.....	2,826 06
Store fixtures.....	189 12
Total.....	\$508,785 84

Inventory of Property Belonging to the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.

Household supplies.....	\$108 60
Food.....	452 24
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	568 13
Furniture.....	17,130 08
School.....	1,007 01
Tools.....	89 50
Machinery....	4,443 41
Farm and garden.....	3,746 70
Printing department.....	911 65
Broom shop.....	1,667 38
Real estate.....	224,258 61
Total	\$254,388 31

Inventory of Property Belonging to the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, June 30, 1894.

Food	\$1,250 00
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	2,648 20
Laundry supplies.....	169 95
Fuel	881 00
Light and electric light plant.....	3,332 43
Medicine, etc.....	413 70
Postage	25 00
Books and stationery.....	878 62
Music and amusements	328 60
Instruments and apparatus.....	509 23
Household expenses.....	512 01
Furniture	12,026 83
Building, repairs, etc.....	217,980 00
Tools.....	522 17
Machinery, etc.....	6,928 25
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	7,930 34
Real estate	43,350 00
Shop expenses.....	167 00
Total.....	\$299,852 73

Inventory of Property Belonging to the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, June 30, 1894.

Food.....	\$212 55
CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.	
Wearing apparel.....	2,128 46
Bedding, tables, etc.....	2,118 82
Material.....	496 16
Findings.....	257 00
Laundry supplies, etc.....	238 17
Fuel.....	97 50
Light, materials for.....	82 22
Medicines, etc.....	85 00
Books, stationery, etc.....	1,718 08
Printing and advertising.....	69 35
MUSIC AND AMUSEMENTS.	
Music.....	2,282 25
Amusements.....	301 25
Instruments and apparatus.....	27 50
Household supplies, etc.....	184 17
Furniture, manufactured.....	4,651 46
Floors and windows.....	905 70
Beds, tables, etc.....	1,871 50
Glass, queensware, etc.....	918 89
Tin, iron, etc.....	739 66
Building materials.....	125 87
Tools.....	403 95
Machinery, etc.....	5,346 00
FARM, GARDEN, ETC.	
Live stock (horses).....	600 00
Vehicles.....	640 00
Harness, etc.....	112 70
Agricultural implements.....	340 00
Farm and garden tools.....	38 25
Land and buildings.....	213,500 00
Total.....	\$210,492 46

Inventory of Property Belonging to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, June 30, 1894.

Lands and buildings.....	\$116,000 00
Laundry department.....	114 80
Crockery.....	322 42
Tin, iron, etc.....	256 58
Medical department— instruments, drags, etc.....	2,000 00
Beds, bedding and furniture.....	1,735 20
Miscellaneous.....	1,209 00
Total.....	\$124,998 00

Inventory of Property Belonging to the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, June 30, 1894.

Food.....	.....	\$2,189 90
<i>Clothing, bedding, etc.—</i>		
Wearing apparel.....	\$4,618 78	
For beds, tables, etc.....	5,806 10	
Materials.....	10 93	
Findings.....	5 12	
	.....	10,440 93
<i>Laundry supplies.....</i>		140 90
Medicines, etc.....		263 00
Books and stationery.....		1,436 89
Library.....		1,700 00
Music and amusements, instruments for.....		764 57
Instruments and apparatus.....		201 62
Household expenses.....		1,227 73
<i>Furniture—</i>		
Manufactured.....	\$13,792 50	
Floors and windows.....	1,571 00	
For beds.....	3,976 00	
Glass, queensware and cutlery.....	1,847 65	
Tin, iron, sundries.....	2,032 60	
	.....	23,399 75
Building material, hardware, etc.....		2,142 20
Tools.....		556 75
Machinery.....		15,629 25
Connecting pipes, shafting, etc., in boiler house.....		14,000 00
FARM AND GARDEN.		
Feed.....		172 00
<i>Live Stock—</i>		
1 boar.....	\$12 00	
2 bulls.....	70 00	
41 cows.....	1,230 00	
10 heifers.....	200 00	
42 hogs.....	378 00	
15 horses.....	1,425 00	
	.....	3,315 00
<i>Vehicles—</i>		
3 buggies.....	\$120 00	
1 carriage.....	150 00	
1 sleigh.....	15 00	
27 food carts.....	700 00	
8 wagons.....	320 00	
3 spring wagons.....	200 00	
	.....	1,505 00
Harness.....		317 10
Agricultural implements.....		650 00
Farm and garden tools.....		181 80
Shoe shop tools and materials.....		21 75
Land and buildings.....		313,379 94
Total.....		\$393,636 08

**SUMMARY OF EXPENSE PER ANNUM AND PER CAPITA
IN THE PRINCIPAL HOSPITALS FOR THE
INSANE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Appended is an approximate statement of the gross cost of maintenance and of the cost of food and fuel in the larger state institutions throughout the United States. It is not offered as being exact, for the reason that the methods of accounting and the periods of time covered differ so greatly that it is impossible to put all upon exactly the same basis of comparison. It is, however, approximately correct. Numerous institutions have not responded.

No patients	Location.	Maintenance gross cost	Food.....	Fuel.....
		
355	Pueblo, Col.....	\$157 62	\$55 35	\$9 68
1,106	Rochester, N. Y.....	157 04	41 04	22 72
1,021	Middletown, N. Y.....	196 05	73 21	16 53
9 8	Utica, N. Y.....	203 32	55 06	14 76
2,115	Willard, N. Y. (chronic).....	138 90	47 40	11 76
1,400	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	216 53	63 09	28 16
285	Bloomingdale Asylum, N. Y.....	524 88	218 56	15 21
1,094	Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	222 56	59 80	39 88
368	Brattleboro, Vt.....	213 76	70 42	17 30
999	Danville, Pa.....	179 70	72 80	18 20
886	Warren, Pa.....	185 59	.....	.....
703	Dixmont, Pa.....	200 92	69 33	129 35
790	Harrisburg, Pa.....	189 24	54 61	11 27
879	Danvers, Mass.....	175 30	51 83	9 68
442	Worcester, Mass.....	158 87	51 96	9 08
531	Westboro, Mass.....	189 80	53 04	18 72
785	Taunton, Mass.....	181 02	54 69	17 72
1,563	Middletown, Conn.....	145 60	46 95	12 70
950	Weston, W. Va.....	128 68	48 68	4 35
230	Farnhurst, Del.....	143 00	90 66	28 80
402	Concord, N. H.....	242 24	76 61	32 70
929	Cleveland, O.....	142 00	80 00	9 00
1,181	Columbus, O.....	155 00	72 00	14 30
1,206	Toledo, O.....	128 75	.....	16 66
945	Carthage, O.....	167 30	54 42	15 84
540	Logansport, Ind.....	185 00	54 17	14 81
390	Evansville, Ind.....	204 63	67 07	23 03
431	Richmond, Ind.....	193 67	53 33	18 09
670	St. Joseph, Mo.....	164 25	.....	.....
540	Fulton, Mo.....	164 25	.....	.....
575	Clarinda, Iowa.....	180 00	.....	.....
850	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.....	168 00	53 21	13 27
858	Independence, Iowa.....	168 00	49 56	16 92
750	Jackson, Miss.....	120 00	.....	.....
662	Austin, Tex.....	150 48	.....	88 32

Summary—Continued.

No. patients	Location.	Maintenace gross cost.....	Food.....	Fuel
1,163	Tuscaloosa, Ala	\$104 00	\$23 85	\$2 95
336	Hastings, Neb	156 06	48 22	21 16
335	Lincoln, Neb	179 99	63 97	19 39
204	Norfolk, Neb	211 64	.....	22 91
771	Osawatomie, Kan	155 49	53 82	16 05
1,154	Kalamazoo, Mich	184 19	58 76	12 68
986	Pontiac, Mich	179 94	52 92	10 95
985	Travers City, Mich	309 87	67 34	11 75
952	St. Peter, Minn	188 00	47 21	26 74
1,115	Rochester, Minn	158 00	35 77	24 14
442	Fergus Falls, Minn	246 29	56 26	39 62
1,374	Napa, Cal	145 56	.....	.....
207	Medical Lake, Wash	228 24	.....	.....
970	Oregon State Asylum	126 84	.....	.....
2,018	Kankakee, Ill	152 97	43 95	18 23
1,095	Elgin, Ill	140 86	38 04	15 02
1,196	Jacksonville, Ill	141 87	49 92	7 49
847	Anna, Ill	138 49	48 44	16 09
	Av. all above Institutions—53	\$179 02	.....	.....
	Av. Northern Institutions—48	184 51	.....	.....
	Av. Southern Institutions—5	129 23	.....	.....
	Av. Western Institutions—33	166 58	.....	.....
	Av. Eastern Institutions—20	199 56	.....	.....

TABLE XIII.—Showing number of inmates admitted into eleven State institutions, from each county in the State, between the 1st day of July, 1892, and the 30th day of June, 1893.

COUNTIES.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded...	Asylum for the Blind...	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,.....	Institution for the Insane Criminally...	Central Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Total
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' Orphans Home.							
Adams.....	29	4	22	1	29	4	22	1	76
Alexander.....	9	9							9
Bond.....	11								11
Boone.....	11								11
Brown.....	11								11
Bureau.....	25	4	13						25
Calhoun.....	4								4
Carroll.....	13	1	12						13
Cass.....	31	1	21						31
Champaign.....	36	4	24						36
Christian.....	32	4	25						32
Clark.....	25		25						25
Clay.....	30		25						30
Clinton.....	12	2	10						12
Coles.....	23	3	20						23
Cook.....	1,091	36	26						1,091
Crawford.....	26		25						26
Cumberland.....	32	1	27						32
DeKalb.....	17	3	14						17
DeWitt.....	21	3	18						21
Douglas.....	15		12						15
DuPage.....	12	2	10						12
Edgar.....	14	3	11						14
Edwards.....	9		7						9
Effingham.....	12	3	9						12
Fayette.....	14	2	12						14
Ford.....	11	1	10						11
Franklin.....	49	4	45						49
Fulton.....	11	1	10						11
Gallatin.....	48	4	44						48
Greene.....	29	6	23						29
Grundy.....	33	1	32						33
Hamilton.....	15	1	14						15
Hancock.....	27	4	23						27
Hardin.....	34	3	31						34
Henderson.....	22	2	20						22
Henry.....	24	6	22						24
Iroquois.....	31	6	25						31
Jackson.....	27	3	24						27
Jasper.....	30	2	28						30
Jefferson.....	18	1	17						18
Jersey.....	23	4	20						23
Jo Daviess.....	17	2	15						17
Johnson.....	12	1	11						12
Kane.....	50	3	47						50
Kankakee.....	48	1	45						48
Kendall.....	9		7						9
Knox.....	45	10	40						45
Lake.....	14	2	12						14
LaSalle.....	75	3	72						75
Lawrence.....	21	2	19						21
Lee.....	23	1	21						23
Livingston.....	22	1	21						22
Logan.....	30	2	28						30
Macon.....	34	4	31						34

Table XIII.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME	CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY	SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME	ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED	TOTAL	
					SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME	CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY
Macoupin					6	31
Madison					15	45
Marion					5	25
Marshall					4	20
Mason					4	15
Massac						
McDonough						
McHenry						
McLean						
Menard						
Mercer						
Monroe						
Montgomery						
Morgan						
Moultrie						
Ogle						
Peoria						
Perry						
Piatt						
Pike						
Pope						
Pulaski						
Putnam						
Randolph						
Richland						
Rock Island						
Saline						
Sangamon						
Schuylerville						
Scott						
Shelby						
Stark						
St. Clair						
Stephenson						
Tazewell						
Union						
Vermilion						
Wabash						
Warren						
Washington						
Wayne						
White						
Whiteside						
Will						
Williamson						
Winnebago						
Woodford						
Total	385	733	295	215	36	505
					50	100
					102	770
						415
						3,606

TABLE XIV.—*Showing number of Inmates admitted into eleven State Institutions from each County in the State between the 1st day of July, 1893, and the 30th day of June, 1894.*

COUNTIES.	SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.										
	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Institution for the Blind.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Institution for the Insane and Criminals.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Northern Insane Hospital.....
Adams.....											
Alexander.....											
Bond.....											
Boone.....											
Brown.....											
Bureau.....											
Calhoun.....											
Carroll.....											
Cass.....											
Champaign.....											
Christian.....											
Clark.....											
Clay.....											
Clinton.....											
Coles.....											
Cook.....	219	177									
Crawford.....											
Cumberland.....											
DeKalb.....	17										
DeWitt.....											
Douglas.....		10									
DuPage.....	15										
Edgar.....		5									
Edwards.....											
Effingham.....											
Fayette.....											
Ford.....		8									
Franklin.....											
Fulton.....		13									
Gallatin.....			8								
Greene.....											
Grundy.....		10									
Hamilton.....											
Hancock.....		11									
Hardin.....				1							
Henderson.....											
Henry.....			2								
Iroquois.....		11									
Jackson.....		15									
Jasper.....											
Jefferson.....											
Jersey.....											
Jo Daviess.....	12										
Johnson.....											
Kane.....	35	1									
Kankakee.....											
Kendall.....	2										
Knox.....											
Lake.....	3	29									
LaSalle.....											
Lawrence.....											
Lee.....	12										
Livingston.....											
Logan.....		13									
Macon.....		20									

TABLE XIV.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Soldier's and Sailors' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Soldier's Orphans' Home.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.
Macoupin.				6
Madison.				10
Marion.				21
Marshall.				23
Mason.				9
Massac.				13
McDonough.				2
McHenry.	17			9
McLean.				1
Menard.				2
Mercer.				3
Monroe.				1
Montgomery.				6
Morgan.				13
Moultrie.				2
Ogle.	15			4
Peoria.				26
Perry.				1
Platt.				2
Pike.				4
Pope.				1
Pulaski.				1
Putnam.	1			8
Randolph.				1
Richland.				3
Rock Island.				13
Saline.				4
Sangamon.				18
Schuylerville.				2
Scott.				2
Shelby.	8			6
Stark.				19
St. Clair.				4
Stephenson.	17			1
Tazewell.				4
Union.				2
Vermilion.	17			1
Wabash.				2
Warren.				14
Washington.				1
Wayne.				2
White.				10
Whiteside.	12			3
Will.				6
Williamson.				3
Winnebago.	27			4
Woodford.				1
Total.	411	449	362	265
			41	504
				263
				55
				839
				345

TABLE XV.—Showing number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of June, 1893, in eleven State institutions, from each county in the State.

COUNTIES.	Total	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Asylum for Feeble Minded	Institution for the Blind	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	Asylum for Insane Criminals	Southern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Northern Insane Hospital
Adams.....	33	3	3	3	5	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Alexander.....	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bond.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boone.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brown.....	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bureau.....	3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Calhoun.....	26	1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Carroll.....	26	1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Cass.....	59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Champaign.....	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Christian.....	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clark.....	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clay.....	21	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Clinton.....	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coles.....	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cook.....	533	1,138	40	1	153	25	24	24	24	24	24	24
Crawford.....	29	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cumberland.....	25	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
DeKalb.....	36	1	29	29	29	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
DeWitt.....	29	1	1	1	1	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Douglas.....	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DuPage.....	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edgar.....	25	1	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Edwards.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Effingham.....	31	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fayette.....	1	1	28	28	28	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Ford.....	27	1	20	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Franklin.....	2	55	12	12	12	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fulton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gallatin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greene.....	33	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grundy.....	25	1	21	21	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hamilton.....	15	1	9	9	9	6	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hancock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hardin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Henderson.....	15	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Henry.....	47	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iroquois.....	57	1	32	32	32	4	6	5	5	5	5	5
Jackson.....	32	1	13	13	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jasper.....	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jefferson.....	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jersey.....	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jo Daviess.....	35	1	19	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Johnson.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kane.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kankakee.....	44	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kendall.....	26	1	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Knox.....	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Lake.....	34	1	128	128	128	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LaSalle.....	1	128	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lawrence.....	38	1	16	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lee.....	43	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Livingston.....	34	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Logan.....	39	1	31	31	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Macon.....	39	1	31	31	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE XV.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Soldier's Orphanage Home.	Total.
Macoupin.				74
Madison.		30	30	113
Marion.		3	4	47
Marshall.		4	6	26
Mason.		6	6	41
Massac.		2	2	29
McDonough.		10	10	58
McHenry.		1	1	40
McLean.		1	15	133
Menard.		1	8	34
Mercer.		2	2	32
Monroe.		1	19	35
Montgomery.		1	9	53
Morgan.		2	20	78
Moultrie.		1	5	23
Ogle.		4	2	41
Peoria.		5	45	151
Perry.		7	4	31
Piatt.		1	2	28
Pike.		1	11	68
Pope.		1	1	20
Pulaski.		1	8	31
Putnam.		11	8	8
Randolph.		1	10	46
Richland.		1	1	25
Rock Island.		3	21	95
Saline.		2	1	18
Sangamon.		15	45	143
Schuyler.		3	8	33
Scott.		1	3	21
Shelby.		1	1	39
Stark.		4	3	11
St. Clair.		2	47	162
Stephenson.		7	8	52
Tazewell.		5	1	64
Union.		1	2	40
Vermilion.		6	6	82
Wabash.		1	2	17
Warren.		1	2	43
Washington.		2	1	30
Wayne.		5	2	35
White.		2	2	32
Whiteside.		1	2	70
Will.		4	6	112
Williamson.		1	1	31
Winnebago.		4	10	71
Woodford.		4	9	38
Total.	1,083	2,018	1,200	6,997

TABLE XVI.—*Showing the number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of June, 1894, in eleven State institutions, from each county in the State.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Insane	Total	
		Soldiers and Sailors' Home	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary
Adams.....	.....	95	199
Alexander.....	.....	33	30
Bond.....	.....	5	29
Boone.....	.....	5	25
Brown.....	.....	3	22
Bureau.....	3	6	66
Calhoun.....	29	1	20
Carroll.....	1	4	35
Cass.....	65	11	32
Champaign.....	39	4	41
Christian.....	.....	6	60
Clark.....	.....	9	55
Clay.....	.....	4	29
Clinton.....	.....	2	37
Coles.....	.....	2	49
Cook.....	521	1,145	2,026
Crawford.....	.....	2	36
Cumberland.....	22	11	32
DeKalb.....	35	9	45
DeWitt.....	27	1	4
Douglas.....	28	2	35
DuPage.....	38	3	48
Edgar.....	25	1	36
Edwards.....	1	0	12
Effingham.....	.....	2	33
Fayette.....	1	5	41
Ford.....	31	6	40
Franklin.....	2	3	22
Fulton.....	58	9	28
Gallatin.....	14	9	15
Greene.....	27	3	42
Grundy.....	30	3	36
Hamilton.....	.....	2	32
Hancock.....	41	4	63
Hardin.....	9	5	9
Henderson.....	.....	1	22
Henry.....	3	1	35
Iroquois.....	60	5	63
Jackson.....	.....	10	20
Jasper.....	11	6	17
Jefferson.....	.....	6	27
Jersey.....	1	3	10
Jo Daviess.....	20	1	53
Johnson.....	.....	1	15
Kane.....	101	3	122
Kankakee.....	54	1	57
Kendall.....	23	4	29
Knox.....	1	1	81
Lake.....	35	1	44
LaSalle.....	120	11	161
Lawrence.....	.....	7	30
Lee.....	37	6	59
Livingston.....	50	2	64
Logan.....	33	1	69
Macon.....	49	1	79
Northern Insane Hospital.....	.....	10	10
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	.....	7	79
Itasca Hospital.....	1	1	1

Table XVI.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total			
	Soldiers and Sailors' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Asylum for Feeble-minded...	Institution for the Blind...	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb...	Asylum for Insane Criminals	Southern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Northern Insane Hospital	Total		
Macoupin												85		
Madison												113		
Marion												44		
Marshall												30		
Mason												40		
Massac												26		
McDonough												61		
McHenry												47		
McLean												144		
Menard												31		
Mercer												37		
Monroe												9		
Montgomery												56		
Morgan												81		
Moultrie												24		
Ogle	34											49		
Peoria												176		
Perry												26		
Piatt												30		
Pike												74		
Pope												21		
Pulaski												25		
Putnam												9		
Randolph												17		
Richland												27		
Rock Island	4	2	59									105		
Saline												18		
Sangamon												171		
Schuylerville												8		
Scott												19		
Shelby		33										41		
Stark												15		
St. Clair												62		
Stephenson	40											181		
Tazewell			45									57		
Union												74		
Vermilion		65										45		
Wabash												79		
Warren			33									11		
Washington												45		
Wayne												33		
White												39		
Whiteside	49	1										61		
Will	1	99										131		
Williamson												27		
Winnebago	60	1	29									8		
Woodford												43		
Total	1,107	2,096	1,231	825	116					502	431	129	927	7,364

Comparative cost of provisions, per capita, in seven State institutions for one year from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

ITEMS.		Total		119	
	Soldiers and Sailors Home				
Breadstuff	\$5 82	\$4 96	\$5 89	\$5 29	\$6 12
Meats, etc.	13 15	17 75	27 78	19 94	21 24
Vegetables	2 34	3 06	2 31	3 15	3 45
Cider and vinegar	2 20	2 21	1 15	0 99	1 11
Fruits	2 15	1 93	2 65	2 55	3 05
Tea, coffee, etc.	2 45	2 24	2 38	2 80	2 79
Butter.....	1 92	2 51	1 68	5 63	1 41
Cheese.....	1 17	1 19	40	24	34
Milk.....	0 67	0 57	57	45	3
Eggs	83	1 80	23	46	1 65
Syrup and molasses.....	1 56	1 30	62	88	1 18
Sugar.....	1 81	1 25	1 34	2 40	1 56
All other provisions.....	55	22	63	27	1 20
Freight.....	54	80	1 13	1 40	2 50
Total	\$35 58	\$36 22	\$47 66	\$44 06	\$39 31
Cost per month.....	2 97	3 02	3 97	3 67	4 17
Cost per day	0 97	0 99	13 1	12 1	12 3
Number of persons fed.....	1,235	2,188	1,370	1,035	888

Comparative cost of Provisions, per capita, in eleven State institutions for one year from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

ITEMS.	Total	Soldiers and Sailors' Home	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	Total
Breadstuffs Meats, etc.....	\$4 50 30 99	\$4 78 17 16	\$4 98 17 99	\$4 61 17 51
Vegetables	2 55	1 75	2 98	2 55
Cider and vinegar	1 14	1 12	1 18	1 15
Fruits	1 72	2 33	2 45	0 65
Tea, coffee, etc	2 11	2 25	3 14	3 00
Butter, etc.....	4 39	2 47	6 23	4 05
Cheese	0 7	39	47	2 46
Milk	1 00	1 22	61	1 31
Eggs	51	29	59	56
Sugar	1 80	2 73	1 48	2 35
Syrup and molasses	37	21	73	28
All other provisions	49	1 51	74	1 03
Total	\$32 30	\$37 90	\$32 21	\$41 05
Cost per month	2 68	3 46	3 60	3 42
Cost per day	68 8	10 4	11 8	11 2
Number of persons fed	1,295	2,311	1,384	1,000

Average price paid for articles named, by eleven State institutions, for the year ending June 30, 1893.

ARTICLES.	Measure.	Total.
Crackers.....	100 lbs...	\$5.75
Flour.....	3 cwt	\$4.94
Beef.....	5 cwt	5.56
Fish, fresh.....	6 cwt	7.06
Codfish.....	6 cwt	7.35
Mackerel.....	6 cwt	7.47
Barrels.....	7 cwt	8.17
Dozen.....	7 cwt	7.61
Chickens, live.....	3 cwt	8.77
Chickens, dressed.....	9 cwt	9.53
Turkeys, live.....	100 lbs...	1.21
Turkeys, dressed.....	100 lbs...	1.10
Lard.....	100 lbs...	1.36
Potatoes, Irish.....	100 lbs...	1.45
Potatoes, sweet.....	100 lbs...	1.39
Beans.....	3 cwt	1.27
Hominy.....	4 cwt	1.89
Rice.....	4 cwt	1.89
Coffee, Mocha.....	100 lbs...	31.62
Coffee, Rio.....	100 lbs...	19.38
Coffee, Java.....	100 lbs...	30.22
Coffee, roasted.....	100 lbs...	38.57
Coffee, green.....	100 lbs...	38.57
Coffee, ground.....	100 lbs...	33.00
Tea, black.....	100 lbs...	18.85
Tea, green.....	100 lbs...	22.19
Tea, Japan.....	100 lbs...	18.85
Tea, Oolong.....	100 lbs...	32.81
butter.....	100 lbs...	39.12
Butterino.....	100 lbs...	12.98
Cheese.....	100 lbs...	13.10
Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....		\$6.06
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary....		\$6.29
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....		\$4.90
Asylum for Feeble Minded.....		\$6.39
Institution for the Blind....		\$4.33
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....		\$4.05
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....		\$7.70
Southern Insane Hospital.....		\$6.98
Central Insane Hospital.....		\$7.01
Eastern Insane Hospital.....		\$7.01
Northern Insane Hospital.....		\$7.01

Prices paid for Articles—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	Measure.				
Eggs.....	100 doz.....	\$19.70	\$15.01	\$15.73	\$16.35
Molasses.....	100 gals.....	25.50	29.26	29.39	16.68
Syrup, molasses.....	100 lbs.....	22.74	25.61	25.63	33.73
Sugar, cut-loaf.....	5.25	5.80	5.81	5.81	27.74
Sugar, granulated.....	100 lbs.....	5.64	5.64	5.64	6.03
Sugar, powdered.....	100 lbs.....	4.91	4.78	4.92	5.46
Sugar, cut-loaf.....	100 lbs.....	5.23	5.35	4.44	5.46
Sugar, granulated.....	100 lbs.....	4.12	4.20	4.64	5.06
Sugar, powdered.....	100 lbs.....	4.12	4.20	4.97	4.46
Sugar, A.C.....	100 lbs.....	4.12	4.20	4.71	4.74
Sugar, C.....	100 lbs.....	4.12	4.20	4.45	4.54
Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....					
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....					
Soldiers' Or- phans' Home.....					
Asylum for Feeble- Minded.....					
Institution for the Blind.....					
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....					
Asylum for Insane Crim- inals.....					
Southern In- sane Hospi- tal.....					
Central In- sane Hospi- tal.....					
Eastern In- sane Hospi- tal.....					
Northern In- sane Hospi- tal.....					
Total.....					

Average price paid for articles named, by eleven State Institutions, for the year ending June 30, 1894.

ARTICLES.	MEASURE.	Total										
		Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary...	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	Institution for the Blind...	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Institution for Insane Criminals ..	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Northern Insane Hospital.....
Crackers.....	100 lbs...	\$6 10	\$4 77	\$5 34	\$6 54	\$6 00	\$5 47	\$5 53	\$5 60	\$5 57	\$5 51	\$5 77
Flour.....	3 13	3 14	3 31	2 45	3 39	2 70	3 31	3 22	3 08	3 22	3 08	3 11
Barrels.....	5 32	5 01	5 62	5 46	5 50	5 49	5 32	5 22	5 10	4 52	5 31	5 47
Beef.....	100 lbs...	6 56	6 56	6 82	6 82	7 91	8 46	9 82	10 36	10 80	6 30	8 47
Fish, fresh.....												
Codfish.....	44	7 92	6 35	7 86	7 31	10 71	11 80	9 26	8 32	7 98	5 54	8 31
Mackerel.....	Barrels.....	15 11	19 31	14 50	14 50	13 50	16 92	25 50	14 99	19 70		
Chickens, live.....	Dozen.....	2 90	2 73	2 78	2 78	3 03	2 85	2 93	2 75	2 88	2 88	2 88
Chickens, dressed.....	100 lbs...	10 31	13 04	8 78	8 78	12 20	9 60	11 03	12 37	10 97	11 01	
Turkeys, live.....	Each.....	1 11	1 04	11 11	7 41	10 00	9 72	11 68	12 46	10 83	11 16	1 10
Turkeys, dressed.....	100 lbs...	10 68	9 21	10 00	9 90	9 20	10 24	9 59	9 65	10 76	8 90	9 46
Lard.....		9 45	5 01	3 17	3 78	4 98	5 21	5 64	5 44	4 31	5 75	4 50
Potatoes, Irish.....	Bushels.....	61	57	50	49	65	65	76	70	74	60	68
Potatoes, sweet.....	100 lbs...	1 92	1 33	1 30	3 09	3 19	2 00	92	1 38	1 10	1 50	1 40
Beans.....	2 97	2 88	3 01	3 09	3 22	2 50	2 01	1 52	3 00	3 18	3 36	3 24
Hominy.....	1 37	1 00	2 15	2 15	2 08	2 04	2 04	1 35	1 80	1 80	1 45	1 50
Rice.....	5 01	5 01	3 17	3 78	4 98	5 21	5 03	5 44	4 31	5 75	3 17	
Coffee, Mocha.....	44	32 14	24 00	24 00	32 82	19 00	19 00	19 00	42 50			32 86
Coffee, Rio.....	100 lbs...	21 00	19 55	21 07	22 84	25 60	23 67	26 74	37 05			32 40
Coffee, Java.....	32 82	36 72	29 24	29 24	34 50	39 74	33 67	30 10	36 12			35 26
Coffee, roasted.....	43 31	43 31	43 31	43 31	43 31	43 31	43 31	43 31	43 31	43 31	43 31	43 31
Coffee, ground.....												
Tea, black.....	44	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 00	25 00	23 95	20 00	33 50	32 71		21 97
Tea, green.....	44	36 71	18 00	24 00	24 00	27 00	23 25	23 38	31 12	30 85		25 84
Tea, Japan.....	44	33 38	36 71	22 81	22 81	26 16	22 21	14 35	14 33	18 62	16 66	36 12
Tea, Oolong.....	44	33 81	22 91	21 87	21 87	18 03	13 47	13 53	13 23	15 52	16 91	21 66
Butter.....	15 85	12 31	17 00	17 00	11 66	11 96	11 97	11 57	12 34	14 70	11 62	22 01
Butterine.....	11 97	8 09	9 24	9 24							18 54	15 06
Cheese.....												12 15
Eggs.....	13 90	12 60	10 76	9 34	11 44	11 74	11 87	12 69	14 62	17 34	12 50	
Molasses.....	35 51	13 49	21 14	21 33	32 32	22 83	22 47	33 41	34 49	39 56	57 14	30 84
Syrup.....	16 00	16 00	21 14	22 91	21 56	23 30	18 35	20 55	21 53	19 66	21 95	21 95
Sugar, cut loaf.....	5 31	4 55	5 31	5 31	5 31	5 31	5 31	5 31	5 68	5 68	5 68	5 71

BONDS FILED.

We furnish a list of all bonds of superintendents and treasurers filed in this office, as required by law, since the date of our last report.

BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

January 28, 1893—Valentine S. Benson, superintendent of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, principal; James R. Campbell, John G. Benson and J. H. Lane, sureties; amount, Five Thousand Dollars.

February 11, 1893—Edward M. Barnard, superintendent of the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, principal; Peter McDonald and Herman C. Knoke, sureties; amount, Five Thousand Dollars.

March 6, 1893—William C. Lence, superintendent of the Southern Hospital for Insane, principal; John H. Spann and B. Rexleben, sureties; amount, Ten Thousand Dollars.

March 25, 1893—Shobal Vail Clevinger, superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for Insane, principal; Otto L. Schmidt and A. O. Howe, sureties; amount, Ten Thousand Dollars.

April 7, 1893—Ambrose M. Miller, superintendent of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, principal; Stephen A. Foley and T. T. Beach, sureties; amount, Five Thousand Dollars.

April 11, 1893—George W. Fogg, superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, principal; C. W. Colburn, C. E. Baker, J. Parkhurst and Isaac Lesem, sureties; amount, Ten Thousand Dollars.

May 11, 1893—John B. Foley, superintendent of the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, principal; John S. Burke, John J. O'Brien and John J. Brennan, sureties; amount, Five Thousand Dollars.

June 22, 1893—S. T. Walker, superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, principal; E. J. Buxton, M. F. Dunlap, L. W. Chambers and G. E. Doying, sureties; amount, Ten Thousand Dollars.

July 10, 1893—John F. McKenzie, superintendent of the Central Hospital for Insane, principal; C. H. Widmayer, W. C. Wright and M. F. Dunlap, sureties; amount, Ten Thousand Dollars.

July 1, 1893—William F. Short, superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, principal; C. H. Widmayer, E. C. Lambert, Leonard W. Chambers and Oscar D. Fitzsimmons, sureties; amount, Five Thousand Dollars.

August 11, 1893—Charles E. Bassett, superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, principal; Clayton E. Crafts, George A. Philbrick and Edward G. Hobler, sureties; amount, Ten Thousand Dollars.

August 3, 1893—Clarke Gagen, superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for Insane, principal; William E. Quine and Daniel C. Stillians, sureties; amount, Ten Thousand Dollars.

November 3, 1893—Arthur Loewy, superintendent of the Northern Hospital for Insane, principal; Lewis Loewy and William Steiner, sureties; amount, Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

February 6, 1894 Margaret Ray Wickins, superintendent of State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders, principal; Jacob Means, N. P. Richman, Jerome Hewitt and Abner Platt, sureties; amount, Ten Thousand Dollars.

BY TREASURERS.

July 8, 1892—Robert B. Stinson, treasurer of the Southern Hospital for Insane, principal; John E. Lufkin, Jesse E. Lentz, Martin V. Ussery, Jacob Hileman, Andrew D. Finch, Caleb M. Miller and George W. Morris, sureties; amount, Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

September 6, 1892—Thomas B. Orear, treasurer of the Central Hospital for Insane, principal; O. D. Fitzsimmons, John Robertson, John H. Potts, Henry Oaks, Isaac L. Morrison and Henry R. Johnson, sureties; amount, Fifty Thousand Dollars.

March 11, 1893—Daniel C. Taylor, treasurer of the Eastern Hospital for Insane, principal; Solon Knight, H. A. Magruder, R. G. Resser, S. B. Burchard, James Lillie and Lawrence Babst, sureties; amount, One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

March 20, 1893—Charles M. Willard, treasurer of the Southern Hospital for Insane, principal; Oliver Alden, John H. Spain, John H. Mitchell, Ricklef Johnson and Jesse Ware, sureties; amount, Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

April 4, 1893—C. B. Perrigo, treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, principal; George W. Funk and Edward Thorp, sureties; amount, Thirty Thousand Dollars.

February 13, 1893—James D. Baker, treasurer of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, principal; Henry Seiter and Rufus N. Ramsay, sureties; amount, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

April 7, 1893—Stephen A. Foley, treasurer of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, principal; H. C. Quisenberry, H. Sherman and R. R. Quisenberry, sureties; amount, Fifty Thousand Dollars.

April 3, 1893—Felix G. Farrell, treasurer of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, principal; Edward Scott and J. T. Springer, sureties; amount, Fifty Thousand Dollars.

April 11, 1893—James D. Morgan, treasurer of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, principal; Willard P. Upham, H. A. Williamson and C. H. Castle, sureties; amount, Fifty Thousand Dollars.

April 4, 1893—Philip Freiler, treasurer of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, principal; Adolf Kraus and Adolf Stein, sureties; amount, One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

April 5, 1893—Philip Freiler, treasurer of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, principal; Alfred Bosworth, George P. Lord, Henry L. Bosworth, Andrew C. Hawkins, W. L. Black, W. W. Sherwin and Charles Wolff, sureties; amount, One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

May 4, 1893—Louis H. Holmes, treasurer of the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, principal; Peter McDonald, Richard Waterman and Edward D. Hosmer, sureties; amount, Ten Thousand Dollars.

May 5, 1893—A. J. Barr, treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, principal; H. D. Humphreys, V. E. Howell and John J. Pitts, sureties; amount, Thirty Thousand Dollars.

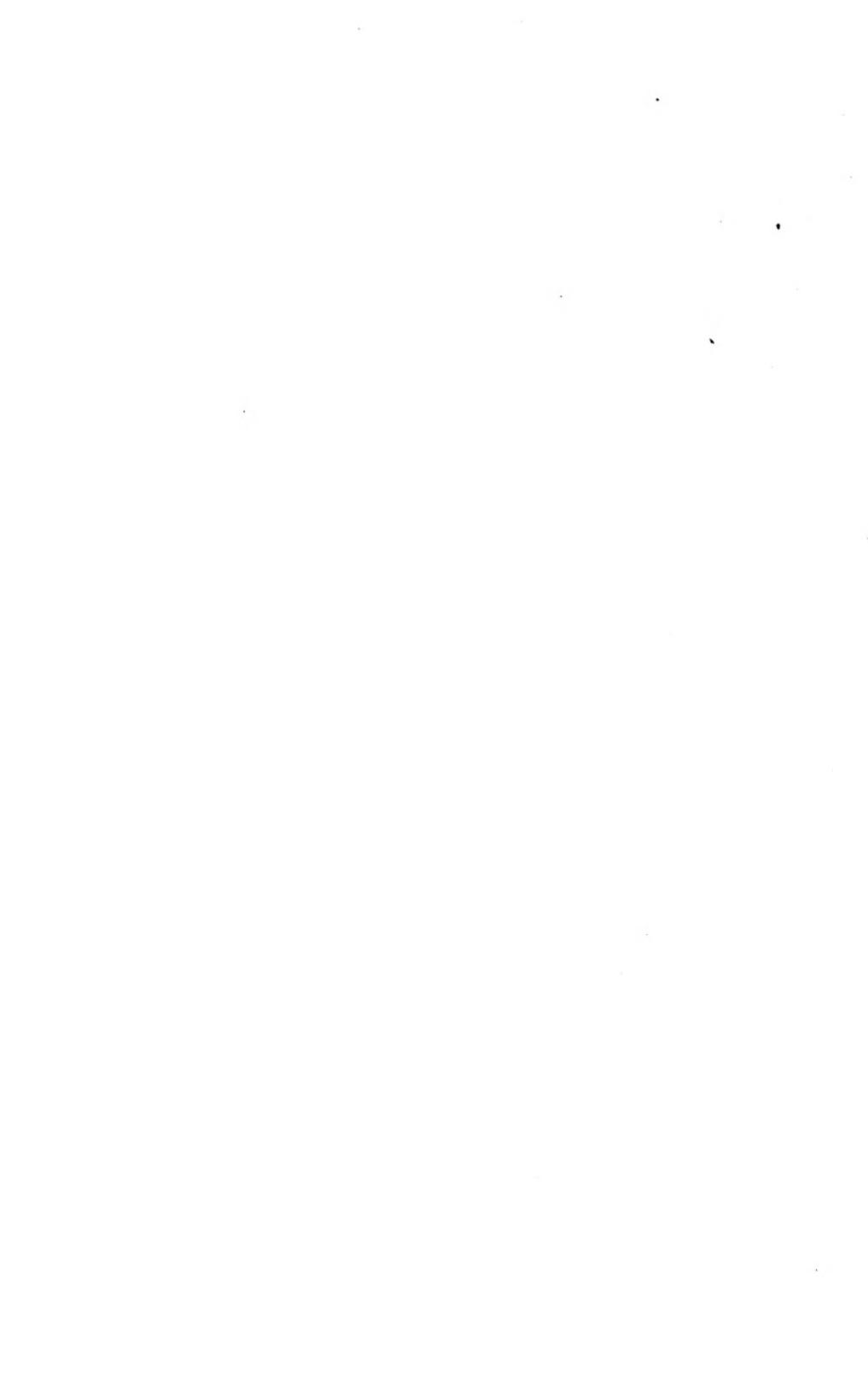
March 31, 1893—Millard F. Dunlap, treasurer of the Central Hospital for Insane, principal; William Russel, Elizabeth Russel, George Hayden, Warren Case and Hassel Hopper, sureties; amount, Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

July 13, 1893—George E. Doying, treasurer of the Institution for the Blind, principal; Archibald C. Wadsworth and L. W. Brown, sureties; amount, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

October 11, 1893—George E. Doying, treasurer of the Institution for the Blind, principal; M. F. Dunlap, William Russel and Elizabeth Russel, sureties; amount, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

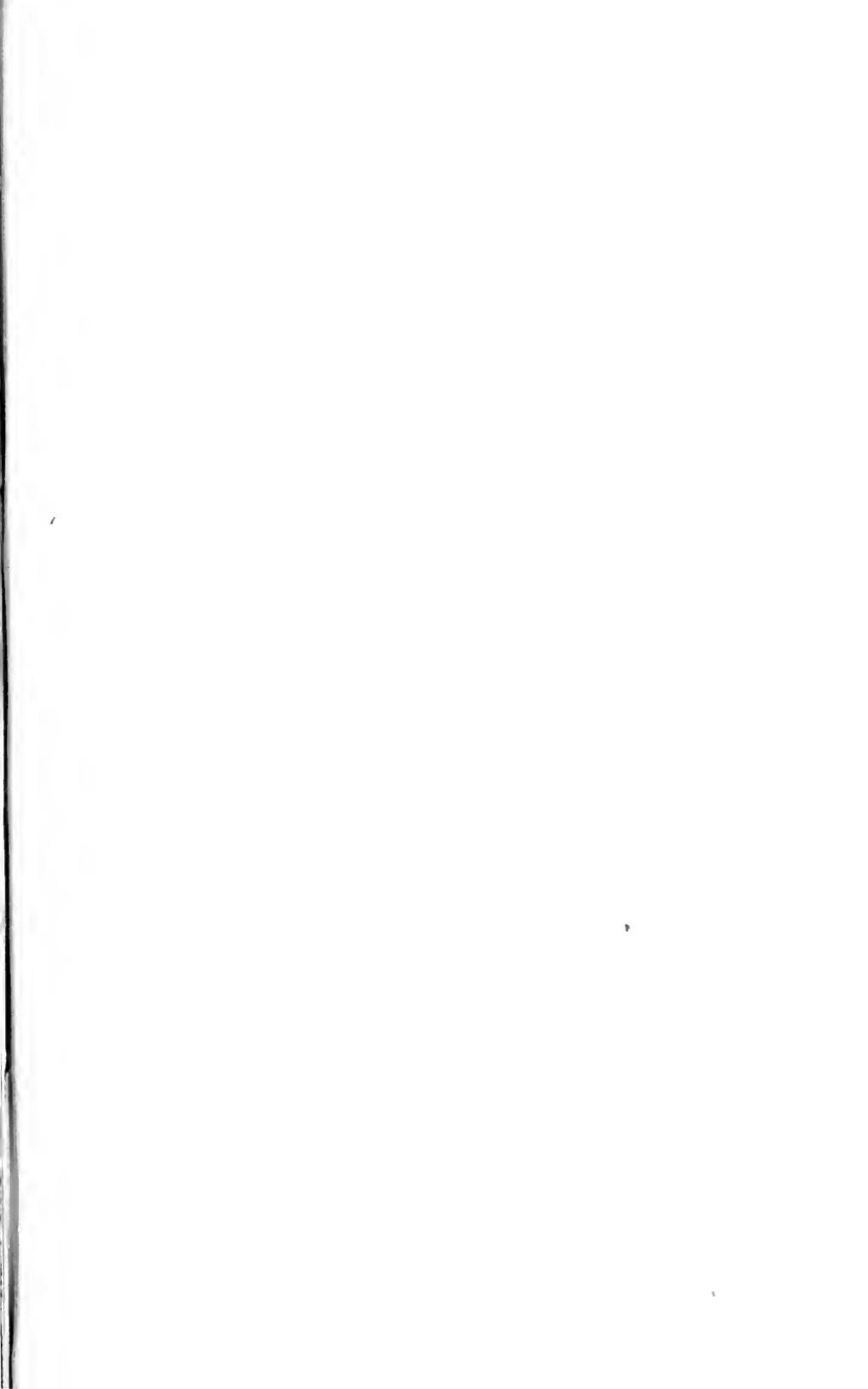
January 26, 1894—Daniel C. Taylor, treasurer of the Eastern Hospital for Insane, principal; Henry R. Danforth, Azariah Buck, Daniel H. Paddock and J. Frank Leonard, sureties; amount, One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

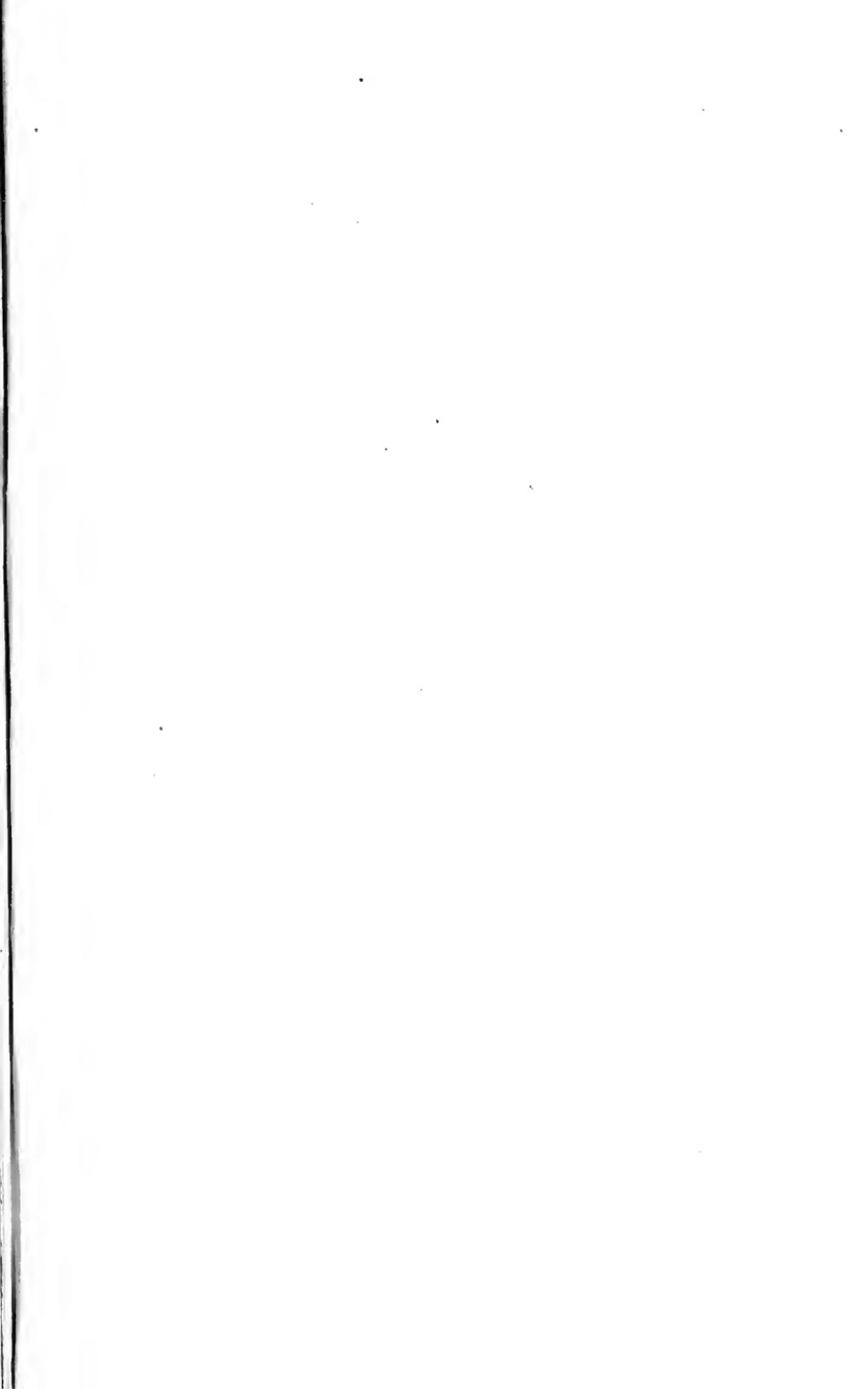
January 5, 1894—Martin V. Eaves, treasurer of the Southern Hospital for Insane, principal; Harlan P. Tuthill, John H. Mitchell, Ricklef Johnson, Walter Grear, Sidney C. Martin, Levi J. Hess, Benjamin B. Davis, Caleb M. Miller and George W. Norris, sureties; amount, One Hundred Thousand Dollars.



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